BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1851.....NO. 17.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by ulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞*Letters* should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

GAUSE & BOWDEN,
COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.
REFEREES.
Gen. ALEX. McRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. McRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,
IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
POTTER & KIDDER, G. W. DAVIS, BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, GEORGE HARRISS, JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, E. P. HALL, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber.
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., E. P. HALL, Esq., GILBERT POTTER, Esq., O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., A. L. PRICE, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq, JOHN DAWSON, Esq.—Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DOLLNER & POTTER, New York,
Messrs. COPELAND & KIDDER, Boston. 14v6

MRS. SHAW'S
FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—White upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.
☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.
J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.
There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

WM. W. NARAMORE, DAGUERROTYPIST,
WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, to the DAGUERRIAN ROOM in the Exchange building, (formerly occupied as the Reading Room,) corner of Market and Front streets.
Pictures made in every style and size, from a locket picture to a full size portrait.
Pictures taken of children (of any age) in from 3 to 10 seconds, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art, and judge of their merit.
N. B.—As my time in this place is limited, those who wish to improve this rare opportunity of obtaining one of my superb likenesses are invited to call as soon as convenient.
☞Instructions given in the art.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850. 14-tf

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!
BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

NOW Landing, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 boxes Cheese, a No. 1 article;
5 bbls. Newark Cider; 1 cask Holland Gin.
For sale by Z. H. GREENE

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. Lynn, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visitors. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and entertainment of her guests.
The House is now open for the reception of permanent or transient boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.
☞Journal, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-tf

CRACKERS.—10 half bbls. Butter Crackers; 10 boxes Soda do. Just received and for sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Mr. James Wilkinson, in Wilmington, have formed a Co-partnership under the style of WILKINSON & ESLER, to conduct the Fruit and Confectionary business, and hope by strict attention and being accommodating, to merit a share of public patronage. JOSEPH WILKINSON,
WM. M. ESLER.
Nov. 26th, 1850 13-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of J. WILKINSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Wilkinson is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.
The business will be conducted as formerly by Wilkinson & Esler, at the same store.
JAMES WILKINSON,
JOSEPH WILKINSON.
Nov. 25th, 1850. 13-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. All debts due me that remain unsettled on the first day of January, 1851, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
All persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to present them for payment. H. B. EILERS.
December 6, 1850 13-tf

Agent for the Sale of Timber and Lumber.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of his country friends, offers his services as agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and every other description of country produce. Having had long experience in the Timber business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in that line. W. A. MELVIN.
Nov. 22, 1850 11-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER. G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a Co-partnership in the **Commission and General Agency Business**, under the firm of GAUSE & BOWDEN.
THOS. F. GAUSE,
JOHN C. BOWDEN.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1850 13-1m

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, The practice of buying timber without legal inspection—has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike, to the purchasers of timber in this market, and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas, these abuses—if longer permitted—may seriously injure this, as a timber market, for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved.
1st. That all timber bought, at a price of $3,50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement: but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.
2d. When timber is bought by measurement not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed to the Inspector.
3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable: but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed below 20 feet in length—shall be considered as refuse.
4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *drift* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we, hereby, offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.
5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & Co., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
POTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.
December 20, 1850 15-4t

COMMISSIONERS' ELECTION.

ON the first Monday in January next, there will be an Election held at the office of the Commissioners, to elect Seven Commissioners to serve the Town of Wilmington the ensuing year. By order.
RICHARD MORRIS, Town Clerk.
Dec. 20, 1850 (Chronicle copy.) 15-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as administrator of Peter Robinson, dec'd, at December term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, A. D. 1850, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said dec'd are required to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
EVAN LARKINS, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1850. 14-4t

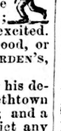
BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
☞Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Bladen county, two miles and a half west of Elizabethtown, his negro man ISAAC. Said Isaac is about five feet four or five inches in height; dark complexioned; and stutters in talking, especially when he is a little excited. He is supposed to be lurking about in this neighborhood, or he may be in Sampson, as he has a wife at JOHN BARDEN's, in that county.
I will pay the above reward of Twenty Dollars for his delivery to me, tied, or for his confinement in Elizabethtown Jail, or any Jail in the State, so that I can get him; and a reward of Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. NEILL McGILL.
December 6, 1850 13-tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of August, a negro man named **MIKE.** I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or for his confinement in the Jail of New-Hanover county. The said negro is about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stoops a little to the left when walking, and has some of his front teeth out.
Nov. 29, 1850—[12-tf] WM. T. J. VANN.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY or absconded from the subscriber, on the 12th August, 1850, two negro men, one named **Moses** and the other **Bob.**
DESCRIPTION.
Moses is inclined to be fleshy, about five feet seven or eight inches high, about forty years old, front teeth out, weighs about 160 pounds, speaks very slow when spoken to, and has a scar on his under lip. Moses had on when he left, a blue linsey surtout coat; when walking he steps very short, and holds himself erect. Color, very dark; has a very sullen look; a bunch of gray hair on the right side of his head.—Moses was carried from Duplin county, N. C., to Richmond, Va., where he was purchased by Joab Robertson, of Caswell county, N. C.
Bob is about five feet six inches high, very dark complexion, near thirty-six years old, and weighs 160 lbs.; eyes very red; when spoken to he speaks quick; had on whiskers when he left. His dress consisted of a white homespun frock coat, and pantaloons of the same; inclined to be parrot toed. He was carried from Clauden county, Va., to Richmond, and then sold to Dr. Robertson.
These Negroes were purchased by me on the 27th of April, 1850, from Joab Robertson, for the purpose of trading. It is more than likely they have attempted to reach their former homes—Moses, his in Duplin county, N. C., and Bob, his in Clauden county, Va.
☞A reward of **Twenty-Five Dollars** is offered for each of the above Negroes if lodged in any safe Jail so that I get them again.
☞If arrested previous to this date, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, the reward at first offered, only will be paid.
Any information thankfully received.
PRESTON WORTHY.
Carmel Hill P. O., S. C., Oct. 7, 1850 6-3muoo

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.
May 17, 1850 36-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

For Sale or Rent.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.
Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.
Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.
A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 JAS. M. MIDDLETON. 7-tf

TO RENT,

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850 3-tf

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf] N. N. NIXON.

Schools.

FEMALE SEMINARY, WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first week in November.
Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board	$50 00
English Tuition	12 50
French	10 00
German	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument	35 00
" " Piano " " "	23 00
" " Guitar " " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Painting in oil colors	15 00
Washing and Fuel	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.
No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.
It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.
All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.
A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.
DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850 16-5t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June. For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850 14-5t

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.
Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

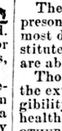
THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following
PROFESSORS:
J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CLINIQUE LECTURERS.
Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.
The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.
Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.
TERMS—$50 per Session.
All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.
Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.
A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.
That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.



HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FINE Cheeses.—25 Boxes of new and very fine, 1 do. Pineapple. Low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FARMING Implements.—I have just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a complete stock of Farming Implements.
My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX McRAE, Jr

WHISKEY. 50 bbls. Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on the 8th day of January next, at public sale, in the town of Wilmington, **40 or 50 Likely Negroes**, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
TERMS—Six months credit, with approved notes, bearing interest from date. DAN'L Y. SHINE.
Dec. 20th, 1850 15-ts
Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) will discontinue former advertisement, and publish the above till sale; Goldsboro' Telegraph copy till sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, made at the December Term, 1850, of said Court, upon the petition of Thomas Hansley and others, praying for a sale of certain Negro Slaves, for the purpose of dividing the same among the parties interested, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will, on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1851, at the residence of Thomas Hansley, on the Newbern Road, expose to sale **10 or 13 Valuable Negroes,** most of them being young
A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds, with good and sufficient security, for their respective purchases.
JAS. S. WESTBROOK, Commissioner.
New Hanover co., Dec. 20, 1850 15-ts

SALE OF NEGROES.

THE subscriber, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose by a decree of Duplin County Court, will sell at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the 22d day of January next, (Wednesday of Court week,) **Seventeen Negro Slaves,** the most of them young and valuable, belonging to the Estate of CHARITY CARTER, dec'd.
Six months credit will be given, and notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, required of purchasers. B. F. GRADY.
Kenansville, Nov. 29, 1850 (Adv. $2 50) 12-8t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable **Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses, and Wharf** thereunto attached, situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Martin & Cronly, and J. & L. Hutchins.
This property, from its central location, is as eligible and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.
Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale. WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Nov. 29, 1850 12-ts

12,000 ACRES of TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of Gen'l CLINCH offer for sale the Twelve Thousand Acres of Land known as the BAYARD tract, lying on the St. John's River, immediately opposite Picolata, in East Florida. The above tract is peculiarly adapted to the Turpentine business, being covered with a thick growth of pine, and having a River front of more than five miles.
It is now no longer a matter of doubt that Turpentine can be profitably made in this section of country, as there are already a number of persons largely and successfully engaged in the business.
The steamboats to and from Savannah, stop regularly at Picolata.
Persons desirous of purchasing, can obtain any further information by addressing J. H. M. CLINCH, Ex'r.
Jeffersonton, Camden co., Ga., Dec. 6, 1850 13-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
ALSO.
A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf
☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.
Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JARVIS MABBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.
Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable out houses and a well of good water, 2¼ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well finished; two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29 12-tf
☞Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf

FOR SALE.

THE Masonboro' Retreat and Plantation—has been occupied for the last five years as a Public House,—within 8 miles of Wilmington, on the Sound. Said plantation contains 100 (and over) acres of land, half of which is under cultivation. The farming implements, &c., will be disposed of with it, if mutual. For further particulars, apply, or address J. ALONZO WARD, on the plantation, or J. R. RIKER, *Washington Hotel.*
Wilmington, Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf
☞Aurora and Commercial copy.

FOR SALE.—A new **Turpentine Still,** with all the Fixtures complete for distilling. Capacity, Fifteen bbls of Yellow, or Twenty bbls. Virgin Dip. A first rate Still for White Rosin, and all in perfect order. Apply to
Oct. 18.—[6-tf] JNO. D. LOVE & CO

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.
He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather,** and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**
All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call.*
Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.
Also, Whips at wholesale.
All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

FRESH from Fayetteville, N. C.—10 bales Cotton Yarn, any numbers; 5 bbls. fresh superfine Flour. Low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Mercantile.

A Change in our Business,

JANUARY FIRST 1851, will make it absolutely necessary for us to present all accounts then standing on our books, for immediate payment.
Being very desirous of reducing our STOCK very low by 1st January, we will sell at EXTREMELY low prices for CASH. SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
Dec. 13, 1850. Market-street.

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of **Hardware** of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf
Chronicle, Aurora, and Intelligencer copy.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

JUST received from the North, an elegant and extensive assortment of **Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware and Musical Boxes,** to which we would call the attention of ladies and citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
We will continue to sell goods in the above line at prices that will not fail to merit the continuance of the patronage we have received since our commencement in business, and having now procured a competent assistant, we will in future be able to despatch, at the shortest notice, every description of repairing requisite to adjust and accurately time Chronometer, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Watches.
N. B. Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes, promptly and in a workmanlike manner repaired, and warranted to please, by A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
(Sign of the Big Watch,) Front-st., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART's,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1851.

Death of H. L. Toole, Esq.

Mr. TOOLE, Editor of the Aurora, died at his lodgings in this place, on the evening of Saturday, the 28th ult. He had been in a failing state of health for some months, but had not been confined to his bed until within about ten days of his death, on the day preceding which he became speechless, but perfectly sensible, and so continued until a little after six o'clock on Saturday evening, when he expired.—He died without a groan or a struggle, and his wearied spirit was at rest in the bosom of the God who gave it, and who alone can judge it. To Him it is known in all its weakness and its strength, and we may rest assured that *His* judgement will be no less just, and far more merciful, than that of the proud Pharisees of the world, who, poor worms as they are, would dare to assume the dread prerogative of Omnipotence, and sit in judgement on a fellow worm.

Our acquaintance with Mr. TOOLE was of a very recent date, reaching no farther back than his coming to Wilmington to enter upon the publication of the Aurora. Since then we have frequently differed from him in opinion, and noticed, with deep regret, the indulgence of a weakness, the result of his social feelings and convivial habits, hurtful chiefly to himself, but injurious to the community, in depriving it of the advantages to be derived from the exertion of his noble intellect, and the impulses of his generous heart. But praise or blame fall alike coldly upon the ear of the dead, and we now

> No longer seek his merits to disclose,
> Or drag his frailties from their dread abode;
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God.

Mr. Toole, we believe, was a native of Edgecome County, whither his remains were removed on Monday last for interment. He was about 41 years of age, and leaves an interesting family of five children.

Washington Monument.

Mr. WILLIAM S. ROBERTS, who has been appointed the agent of the Washington Monument Society, to collect subscriptions in this, the seventh Congressional district of North Carolina, is now in town, engaged in the prosecution of that object, and will no doubt call upon all our citizens to contribute their mite for the erection of this great national work. We hope that all will feel it due, as well to the character of their State and District, as to their own feelings of patriotism, to contribute liberally, according to their means.

Mr. ROBERTS will also endeavor to visit every white man throughout the District, and we are confident that our friends in Onslow, Brunswick, Duplin, Sampson, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland, will not be found wanting. A small amount from each will make a respectable aggregate. We need not urge any further considerations, or appeal to any other recollections, than those which cluster around the name of WASHINGTON, to induce his countrymen to labor for the erection of a monument which shall stand as a last and enduring token of a nation's gratitude for his services, and appreciation of his character.

New York Day Book.

Mr. STIMSON, one of the Editors of the Day Book, passed through Wilmington last week on his way South. The Day Book is one of the few conservative papers at the North, and has, no doubt, lost ground at home by its advocacy of Southern rights, which circumstance alone, should commend it to the patronage of the South. By the bye, Mr. STIMSON appears to be a very clever fellow, and we have no doubt that his paper is a very good paper. Daily $5 per annum. Weekly $2.

Congress.

The National Legislature was in Session only two days last week, and then it did just nothing at all. We have no doubt, however that the members enjoyed themselves very much during the balance of the week. Next week will commence the real tug of war. By the way, the news from California contained in Mr. FREANER'S letter to the Picayune, which will be found in another column, is certainly "strange if true." We fear that it is too good to be true, although it would not surprise us if California should yet adopt a slaveholding Constitution. The probability of such an event struck us upon a perusal of the clause of her Constitution, which makes amendment so easy, and this opinion we expressed at some length in our issue of the 18th of October last, nearly three months ago. If, as Mr. FREANER'S letter says, the Southern and Western men pull together, they can control the destinies of California, and if a majority of even the Northerners in California deem slavery profitable to them, it will be introduced. What a hubbub it would kick up! Philosopher Greely, of the Tribune would jump out of "*them*" cowhide boots, and various and sundry gyrations and genuflexions would be performed by politicians, calculated to cast the performances of WYMAN'S dancing figures into the shade. We shall see what we *shall* see.

Time for Action.

We away down here are humble and modest, as becomes us to be, but nevertheless, we would like to know, now and then, what is going on at the seat of Government and Patronage; and as the Legislature has now been in session for some considerable time, we would venture to suggest that there are important questions which it has looked at, but not touched. Among others, we might mention "Equal Suffrage," and the repeal of the "Gerrymander." Of course we have ceased to press the claims of the Manchester Road. Our people did think that Wilmington had claims in connection with that great work, which, as yet, has not received even countenance from the State; but as it seems to be inferior in consequence to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, we fear that its claims must yield to those of that flourishing and prosperous public work.

There is one thing, which we know and which we think should be said, and therefore we will say it even, at the risk of giving some offence to some members of our own party. In this present Legislature there are several nominal Democrats, elected from doubtful counties, whose undecided course has embarrassed the deliberations of the party in its endeavour to carry out the measures of public policy which received the endorsement of the people in the election of Mr. Reid. They fear to act boldly and openly as party men in favour of party measures, for fear of offending the whigs in their several counties. Such Democracy is worth less than nothing. The party had better be in the minority than have a numerical majority sufficient to make it responsible for the acts of the Session, and yet have its hands tied by refractory, timid or designing members. It is thus that the gerrymander is not repealed, nor the Constitution amended. There is a plain remedy for this state of things. If the majority of the party choose, they can adopt a line of party policy, and insist upon it, and all fencers will be forced to show their hands and choose their sides. If they are not for us, it is full time that we should know it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The printing office of the Philadelphia Ledger was entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

North Carolina Legislature.

Like Congress, our State Legislature has done little or nothing of any importance. A great many of the members have been absent spending Christmas, and by a tacit agreement, most questions of interest were postponed.

On Monday the 23d, we find that Mr. Bond introduced a resolution concerning the appointment of a delegation to attend the world's Fair at London, and Mr. Joyner, a Bill concerning amendments to the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [What are they?]

In the House considerable discussion arose upon the Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company. The Bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 24th ult., Mr. Kelley, introduced a bill for electing Judges of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions by the people. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. We think this a very important move. As our County Court system stands at present, the court, composed of gentlemen, mostly without any pretensions to legal knowledge, is called upon to decide questions of law; between lawyers This we think is a grand mistake.

In the House, Mr. Erwin introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the judiciary to enquire whether the tax authorized to be laid by County Courts for common school purposes is not inconsistent with the constitution. Adopted. Mr. DeDowell introduced a bill to regulate the pay of witnesses in the county of Bladen.

The House then took a recess until three in the afternoon, when it met in informal session for the transaction of such fun as might be brought before it, it being Christmas Eve.

No session on Christmas, of course.

In the Senate, on Thursday, several private bills passed their second readings. Among others, one to authorize the citizens of Clinton, in Sampson county, to elect commissioners of said town; and also a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road.

In the House, Mr. Saunders from the committee on the Washington Monument, presented a report and resolutions to the effect that the Governor cause to be transmitted the block of marble presented by the citizens of Lincoln county, and that he cause to be made on it the following inscription, together with the coat of arms of the State, to wit:

NORTH CAROLINA,
Declaration of Independence,
MECKLENBURG,
May, 1775.

A large number of bills of no great public interest were read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 27th, the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road passed its second reading, and the Fayetteville and Northern its third. The House was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a bill for the relief of purchasers of the Cherokee lands. Pending the discussion of the bill the House adjourned.

We find nothing of any moment in the proceedings of Saturday.

THE STEAMER BALTIC.—The recent stormy weather forced the steamer Baltic of Collin's line to put into Provincetown, an entrance on the extreme point of Cape Cod, were all her passengers left her and proceeded to Boston by Rail Road. The Baltic brings one week later from Europe. Her news is not important, Cotton has advanced. There is no mention of Naval Stores. The Germans have eschewed fighting and returned to "Saur Kraut and Schnaps," and so there is peace and plenty of hunger in Ireland.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: Please give the following ticket for Commissioners of the Town one insertion in the Journal, and oblige MANY CITIZENS.

CITIZENS TICKET.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,	T. W. BROWN,
N. N. NIXON,	C. D. ELLIS,
MILES COSTIN,	D. McMILLAN,
G. POTTER.	

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—You will confer a favor upon many voters by publishing the following ticket for Commissioners of the Town.

JOHN DAWSON,
W. C. HOWARD,
G. W. DAVIS,
T. D. MEARES,
L. H. MARSTELLER,
MILES COSTIN,
T. C. MILLER.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Christmas Day was celebrated at Scott's Hill Church in keeping with the established character of that quiet, temperate, peace-loving people.

The Rechabites assembled in their Hall at 10 o'clock, and at 11 a procession was formed, joined by the Cadets and Washingtonians, and marched to the Church, where a large crowd had already collected. An ode was sung by the congregation, and a prayer offered at the Throne of Grace, when, according to previous arrangement, Miss NICHOLS, accompanied by Miss BIDDLE and Miss NIXON, on behalf of the Ladies to the Rechabites, made a chaste, appropriate, and encouraging address, which was responded to by the Rev. Mr. CHAFFIN, in a clear, elegant, interesting, and entertaining manner. The Rev. Mr. SHARPE delivered an address to the Cadets, characterized by forcibleness, thought, zeal, and appropriateness. We had a number of volunteer speeches, which were short, fiery, and scathless. The Washingtonians' anniversary was celebrated, and thus ended Christmas day. All seemed pleased, none offended—commencing in pleasure and ending in joy.

A RECHABITE.

Topsail Academy, Dec. 31st, 1850.

Christmas Eve.

The House of Commons assembled on Tuesday afternoon in an informal session, for "fun and glee," and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, in the chair.

It is needless to attempt to give an account of all the sayings and doings on the occasion—the wit, native and borrowed, with the "attempts at wit," the sublime, farcical and ridiculous—the whole set off by the good natured humor and mock gravilty of the chairman. The reader can form some idea of this "flow of soul," by a glance at the subjects under consideration: 1st, a bill to open Tar river from its mouth to its source, in Nash County, to prevent obstructions to passage of fish, terrapins and cooters; 2d, a bill to abolish the white worm in Caldwell County, so destructive to chestnuts, with a proviso that said act is not to extend to *doodles;* 3d, a bill to tax Batchelors and Widowers for the benefit of indigent widows and maidens; 4th, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of sending the Raleigh and Gaston Road to the World's Fair in London, as a specimen of the art and skill of North Carolina; and 5th. The Raleigh Clique. The last subject was disposed of by referring it to a Select Committee to consist of Messrs. Poole, Herring, Locke, Flynt, and Steele, who are to inquire into its whereabouts, occupation, &c., or whether, as suggested by the chairman, it be an "*incorporeal hereditament?*" The House adjourned. "*Sic transit,*"—*Raleigh Register.*

U. S. MILITIA.—The militia returns for the past fiscal year, according to the official reports, shows that the number of enrolled militia in the several States, is 2,006,068. Of the militia, Pennsylvania furnishes the largest number, viz., 276,070; New York furnishes 201,452; Ohio 176,455; Virginia 124,202; Illinoise 20,210; Massachussetts 101,781. South-Carolina 55,209.

From the Washington Union.

The Treasury Report—The Expenses of the Mexican War.

We have already presented a few remarks on the heavy expenditures of Gen. Taylor's administration, and the extraordinary estimates just presented by Mr. Corwin of the expenses of the current fiscal year and of the year ending June 30, 1852. We have also alluded in general terms to the line of argument adopted by Mr. Corwin in order to reconcile the country to his estimates of expenditure—an argument which is based on an attempt to magnify the cost which the Mexican war has entailed on the country.

We have heretofore shown that the expenditures of the three years preceding the war averaged	$25,410,180 61
The expenditures of the four years of the war averaged	48,705,333 69
The expenditures of the three years—actual and estimated—commencing July 1, 1849, average	48,326,919 79

The data from which these results are obtained may be found in Mr. Corwin's report. The results themselves show not only that the annual expenses of the government now exceed the annual expenditure before the war by twenty-three millions of dollars, but that the annual expense of the present peace establishment is within a fraction as great as the average annual expenditure during the war, when we had to maintain armies in the heart of the enemy's country. But this is not all. Mr. Corwin's report presents the following view of the actual and estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year:

Actual expense for the 1st quarter	$6,983,432 99
Estimated for 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters	46,870,164 51
Total for the year	$53,853,597 50
Average annual expenditure during war	48,705,333 69
	$5,148,263 81

Here we have more than five millions of dollars as the excess of the actual and estimated expenditure of the current year over the average annual expenditure during the war. From this fact it would appear that war, when democrats rule, is more economical than peace, when whigs control our public affairs. With all respect for Mr. Corwin, we must say that all his ability as an advocate can never make it appear that the extravagant expenditure of the administration is justly chargeable to the war with Mexico. Mr. Meredith, when he was the head of the Treasury Department, had every means of ascertaining the amount of liability growing out of the war which would be met during the current year. He estimated those liabilities, including interest on the debt, the instalment to be paid to Mexico; and his entire estimate of expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1851, was $44,997,092 73. It will be seen that Mr. Corwin exceeds that estimate by $8,856.504 77; and we think it will tax his ingenuity to the utmost to show liabilities to that amount justly chargeable to the war, which were discovered and brought to light between the date of Mr. Meredith's estimates and his own. An examination of a few corresponding items of Mr. Meredith's and Mr. Corwin's estimates will throw more light on the subject than any vague and general estimate of the liabilities entailed on the country by the war with Mexico and the acquisition of new territory.

In Mr. Meredith's estimate we find, among others, the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$11,088,724 64
Army proper, &c.	8,296,183 44
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c..	2,015,446 00
Indian department	1,912,710 53
Naval establishment	11,353,129 64
	$34,666,194 25

The items stated above are for the entire fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851. Mr. Corwin's estimates embrace only the three last quarters. The expenses of the first quarter, amounting to $6,983,432 99, had already been met, and the returns received. The items in his report corresponding with those taken from Mr. Meredith's report are as follows, for three quarters of the fiscal year:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$13,719,094 31
Army proper, &c.	9,099,716 72
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c..	2,261,370 66
Indian department	4,363,867 51
Naval establishment	9,508,858 83
	$38,952,903 08

Thus it appears that in the five items enumerated, Mr. Corwin intends to exceed in nine months the estimates made by Mr. Meredith for twelve months, by the sum of $4.286,713 83.

But we have said enough with regard to Mr. Corwin's attempt to shield the magnitude of his estimates by arraying before the country an extravagant statement of the Mexican war liabilities. We will now analyze the process by which he endeavors to make good that attempt.

Mr. Corwin takes the expenses of the year ending June 30, 1845, and, stating the amount to be $21.380,049 36, he calculates the aggregate expense of the government on that basis for seven years at $149,660.345 52.

Mr. Corwin then gives the expenditures, actual and estimated, for the seven years commencing July 1, 1845, and ending June 30, 1852. He places this aggregate at $294.807,407 95
Deducting 149,660,345 52
$145.147,062 43

This sum Mr. Corwin calls the excess of expenditure over the peace establishment anterior to the war. Now, the actual expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1845, did not include items which are included in some of the subsequent years. We have no means of stating what was the actual cost of administering the government during that year, and we therefore take the average of the three years ending June 30, 1843, '44 and '45, as we find them in the treasury report. Assuming it at that average, ($25,410,180 61.) then seven years' expenditure on that basis would amount to $177,871.264 27, and not to $149,660,345 52, as Mr. Corwin has it.

This error amounts to $28.210.913 75

This error is not inconsiderable; but we mistake much if we do not show others which will make it comparatively trifling.

Mr. Corwin, having fixed the excess of expenditure, actual and estimated, over what it would have been on the basis of the peace establishment, anterior to the war, at the erroneous sum of $145.147,062 43, proceeds to classify the items which compose this excess. The classification is as follows:

Excess of expenditure occasioned by the Mexican war	$124,252,719 08
Items not chargeable to the war	20,894,343 35
	$145,147,062 43

The items mentioned above as an excess over peace expenditure, and not chargeable to the war, relate, many of them, to objects of ordinary expenditure; and we must congratulate Mr. Corwin on his discovery of a plan to bring a portion of his expenditures under the general item of "excess over peace establishment." For instance, we find "expenses of collecting revenue from customs, lands, &c.," "building revenue cutters," "increase of expenditure in legislative, executive, and judiciary departments," and many other objects of ordinary expenditure, included in the item mentioned above as not chargeable to the war, but forming a part of the 'excess of expenditure over peace establishment.' Truly, this method of framing a report is a discovery in finance; but we cannot sing its praises now, as our business is with the aggregate for seven years, which Mr. Corwin says was occasioned by the Mexican war. The items composing that aggregate are as follows:

Excess in War Department, occasioned by the war	$82.232,745 77
Excess in Navy Department	19,058,858 11
Pensions	1,198,141 18
" for 1851 and '52	1,525,000 00
Indians in new territory	204,000 00
Mexican instalment and interest	16,388,396 37
Liquidated claims against Mexico	2,087,578 84
Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico	37,560 61
Expenses of board of commissioners on Mexican claims	44,423 39
Boundary survey	335,000 00
Survey of coast of California	200,000 00
Light-house, dry-dock, and marine hospital in California	640,000 00
Territorial government for Utah and New Mexico	147,300 00
Expense of loans and treasury notes [war]	150,879 51
	$124,252,729 08

Let us examine these items. We commence with the first. The manner in which Mr. Corwin makes it appear that the Mexican war has occasioned an increase of expenditure in the War Department of eighty-two millions for the seven years ending June 30, 1853, is this: He estimates the expenses of the War Department for seven years according to the amount exceeded in 1845, and then he deducts that sum from the actual and estimated expenditure for seven years succeeding the declaration of war. The difference, he affirms, was occasioned by the war!—With all due deference, we must say that this mode of reasoning is absurd. We are willing to admit that the excess of expenditure during the war may be chargeable to the war. But when whig extravagance and incompetency have made the expenditures of the War Department unnecessarily large since the conclusion of peace, it is not only illogical, but manifestly and grossly unjust, to attempt to make the war responsible for the results of that extravagance and incompetency. According to Mr. Corwin's mode of reasoning, he may waste during the present year millions in every branch of army expenditure; he may pay twenty prices for subsistence and forage, and waste wherever it be possible to waste; yet all will be covered by calculating what the expenditure would have been according to the peace establishment of 1845, and charge the excess to the Mexican war. If we had never been on unfriendly terms with Mexico—if a gun had never been fired on the Rio Grande—all the officers and soldiers of the army would have drawn their pay and consumed their rations as they do now. The only increase in the expenditure is the increased price of transportation and subsistence on the more remote lines of our frontier—an item of expenditure which cannot be admitted, until it is shown to exist. We have seen, in one of the organs of the administration, a statement of a portion of the army expenditures which bore an official appearance, and was, we think, intended to sustain the argument of the Secretary of the Treasury on this point. If so, the attempt was lame and impotent; for the statement to which we refer gave a portion of the expenditures of the troops in Texas, and the territory acquired from Mexico, and also a portion of the expenses of the residue of the army.

Texas was annexed by joint resolution before the Mexican war; and, of course, any expenditures made for that portion of the army stationed in Texas cannot be charged to the war. As to the troops stationed in New Mexico, Utah, and California, their expenses are not to be charged to the war, for they would have been a charge upon the treasury if there had been no increase of territory, and they had been distributed from Old Point Comfort to Fort Laramie. The excess of the expenditure of the troops in Utah, New Mexico, and California, is all that can, in any event, be charged to the Mexican war; and that excess cannot properly be so charged until it is shown that the expenditures were as economical as possible. Mr. Corwin has made no effort to show that fact; and we rather think that he never will make the attempt. In 1848 we had 47,150 men in active service in the enemy's country. The cost of those men averaged *four hundred and three dollars each.* Now, in a time of peace, we have 12.927, and the average cost to the nation is *eight hundred and forty-two dollars each.* To our eyes, this looks like a ballance against PEACE, instead of a balance against WAR.

We take up the next item—that which relates to the navy.

This item is manufactured in the same manner as that which relates to the expenditures for the army. The expenses of the navy for 1845 are taken as a basis, and then the expenses for seven years calculated on that basis. The sum thus obtained is deducted from the expenses of the naval establishment, actual and estimated, for the seven years ending June 30, 1852. The difference between these sums ($19,058,858 11) is charged against the Mexican war. We have already explained the fallacy of this mode of reasoning, when commenting on the item charged against the army. We have considered the matter, and we cannot see the navy costs a single dollar now which can be fairly attributed to the war with Mexico. That war did not induce us to build a single ship, or to increase our naval marine by a single man. The Navy Department during the war may have purchased, and we believe did purchase, steamers, and perhaps fitted out revenue cutters and used them for war purposes; but we are yet to learn that any of these vessels remained as a charge on the Navy Department, even when Mr. Preston was at its head. We are sure that none such remain now.—Our Pacific squadron may have been more expensive than the same squadron would have been in the year 1845; but we submit that the increase in the cost of articles of subsistance on the Pacific was occasioned by the discovery of the gold mines of California, and not by the march of General Taylor from Corpus Christi to Fort Brown. We respectfully suggest to Mr. Corwin to charge the whole item to the revolutionary war; for, had it not been for that war, we would never have owned a ship to send to the Pacific. Perhaps it would be better to charge the whole matter to Christopher Columbus; for, had it not been for him, the Western World might have remained undiscovered, and there would have been no revolutionary war, no George Washington, no American Union, no Hernando Cortes, and no Mexico to make war on. But, to be serious—and the task is not an easy one in looking over Mr. Corwin's fantastic report. During the first year of the war the expenses of the Navy amounted to $6.450,892. In 1848, the last year of the war—the year in which the navy had most active employment—the naval establishment cost $6,406,737. Now, Mr. Corwin tells the country he intends to spend about *eleven millions* of dollars on the navy, and charge the extravagance of the item to the Mexican war!

So much for the two principal items in Mr. Corwin's grand sum of *one hundred and twenty-four* millions. We have not the time to go through the whole list. The intelligent reader will do that for himself—remembering that Mr. Corwin's argument is worth nothing until he proves that the present expenditures of the government are made with a due regard to economy. Until he does that, he cannot hide himself behind the heaped-up expenditures of the Mexican war. When he does that, then "everything will show for itself." The Galphin claim will show for itself, and not be included in the general item of "excess over peace expenditure," or embraced by cunning argument in the "expenses chargeable to the Mexican war."

Mr. Corwin does not venture to make any specific charge against the Mexican war for the year ending June 30, 1851. He could not do so inasmuch as all the items thus chargeable were included in Mr. Meredith's estimates, and Congress had at the last session made appropriations to cover them. Mr. Corwin exceeds Mr. Meredith's estimates by nearly nine millions of dollars; yet he cannot *directly* charge any of that sum to the war. He evades the matter by taking specific charges against the war for the *next* fiscal year, and by devoting a large portion of his report to an investigation of the liabilities entailed by the war *for seven years*, hoping that the investigation may induce the public to attribute the results of whig extravagance to the continuing effects of a democratic war.

We close our remarks on the treasury report for the present. We shall embrace an early opportunity to examine its reasoning with regard to trade and revenue.

Trickery and the Tariff.

A few weeks since the cotton lords at Fall River, Massachusetts, combined together to turn the screw a little tighter, by reducing the wages of the operatives. Many of the workmen and women opposed this reduction of their wages, and refused to work. By the last accounts, we perceive that capital has conquered labor, and that those who turned out have been compelled to resume their work at the reduced prices, and the owners are chuckling that "their factories are in operation again."

This is one of the mean devices resorted to, to swindle the workingman. The manufacturers raise a concerted cry about low duties and foreign competition, blame the Government for not protecting them, and then suddenly stop, throwing their operatives out of employment. These poor people never receive more than enough to keep soul and body together; they work virtually for board and lodging; they seldom or never accumulate; they are, in fact, in a state of quasi-slavery, and, when out of employment, of absolute suffering. When the manufacturer has reduced them to the starving point, he says: "I sympathise with you, we will put our looms in operation again, but I cannot afford to pay the former wages; the rate must be reduced."

What can the operatives say? They have no roof over their heads but the cottages attached to the mill, where they have no right to remain but as laborers: they have no money to remove elsewhere; there are no public lands to settle upon rent-free; they can get no employment at another mill without credentials from their present employer; they see their wives dejected; their children suffering for bread; and are forced to accept the reduced wages proposed to them. And then the mill drives on again—merrily sing the spindles—fast flies the snowy lint—bale after bale of "Lowells" is shipped away—the manufacturer grows rich and richer every day, upon the tears and wretchedness and wearing labor of his white fellow-citizen, a freeman like himself, cast in as fine a mould, with a nobler heart, but cursed with poverty and thus compelled to crouch.

N. O. Courier.

Disaster of the Steamship Ohio. Her Safe Arrival at Norfolk.

We extract the following account of the disaster of the steamship Ohio, from the Baltimore Sun of the 28th ult. The Ohio was bound from New Orleans and Havana to New York, with a large number of passengers. She put into Norfolk on Thursday, 26th ultimo:

"The Ohio prepared to start from Havana on the 18th, with 400 passengers, 250 of whom were from California, but on the first evolution of her engines she blew out the head of one of her cylinders. Her departure was then deferred to the 19th, when she got under weigh, with one engine, and made good time till Sunday evening, the 22d, when she was struck by a severe gale. She, however, continued under steam until 11 o'clock that night, when she laid to and remained until Monday evening, having been greatly racked by the storm.

On Monday evening she again got under weigh, and continued to breast the storm until 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when she sprung a leak. The crew went to work at the pumps, but soon found the water gaining on them, it having risen to such a height that the fires in the furnaces were extinguished.

The passengers were then aroused and called on to assist in freeing the vessel from water, and they turned out manfully to the work. There was found to be ten feet of water in the hold, and all the pumps were immediately put in operation, and bailing resorted to from every point that access could be obtained to the water.

The passengers thus worked from Tuesday morning until Wednesday at noon before they had lowered the water sufficiently to enable the crew to re-kindle the fires.

About one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon steam was again got up, but it required the constant assistance of the passengers, from that time until she got to Norfolk, to keep the water from gaining to such an extent as to extinguish the fires.

She reached Norfolk at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and is considerably damaged in her hull—three of the iron hogs or braces that support her frame, having snapped asunder. Her furniture was also broken, with everything that was breakable on board."

The damage to the vessel is supposed to be not less than $30,000, and will probably have to go into the dry-dock to be repaired, before she can proceed to New York.

FURTHE PARICULARS.

We are indebted to Brantz Mayer, Esq., of this city, who came passenger in the Ohio, for the following account of the perilous passage of the Ohio, and her arrival at Norfolk:—

The U. S. Mail Steamer Ohio arrived at Norfolk yesterday, after a most perilous voyage from Havana. On leaving that port last Wednesday week, an accident happened to her machinery, which detained her a day in the harbor, whence she departed on Thursday, with the perfect use of only one of her engines. She was full of passengers, and among them was the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and a number of other gentlemen well known in the country.

On quitting the port of Havana it was soon noticed by those skilled in marine life, that the Ohio was but bodly prepared to encounter the risk of a winter approach to our Northern shores. Her single operative engine was, in all likelihood, unequal to the task of encountering the violent storms along those consts, and her frail masts and light sales could afford but slender protection if she were forced to "lay to," or if her engine proved useless on a lee shore or in the open sea.

However, all went fairly and prosperously until last Sunday night, when the Breeze, which had all day been freshening, rose to a violent gale, in the midst of which the engine stopped on its center, and the ship broached to in the midst of the tremendous sea that had been already raised by the violent wind. Skilful seamanship immediately rescued her for the moment, but from that hour until the morning of the 25th December, the Ohio was forced to "lay to," under the scantest sail, and to bear the brunt of the hurricane.

Her immense size made her unmanageable by canvas. She lay like a log in the trough of the sea rolling between the walls of waves that towered on either side of her, and threatened her immediate destruction.

Sad as was the plight of the gallant ship from these events, she was destined to encounter another danger. On Tuesday morning it was announced that she had sprung a leak, and that the rising water had extinguished the fires beneath the boilers!—This dreadful announcement at once aroused the energies of the passengers, who manfully organized in bands under the charge of General Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, and from that moment until she passed Cape Henry, the Ohio was, under Providence, freed by their incessant, but patient labors, together with those of the officers and crew, and enabled to recover the use of her engines since the morning of the 25th.

This is but a brief and hasty summary of the dangers encountered by this noble ship, and is intended only as introductory to the following correspondence between the passengers and our gallant friend, Capt. J. F. Schenck, of the U. S. Navy, who commands her.

There were several lady passengers on board the Ohio, but, throughout the perils, their noble fortitude encouraged and nerved all who were in a condition to labor for the vessel's safety.

To Lieut. Schenck, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Mail Steamship Ohio:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1850,
at sea, 12 o'clock, M.

Sir,—The undersigned, passengers on board your ship, have labored hard for the last two days and more, and have contributed their best exertions both by night and by day, to aid you in saving the ship under circumstances of extreme peril. They conceive that this gives them some claim upon you to be heard now when the vessel is once more upon her way, her engine at work, and the prospects of ultimate safety more favorable.

By this claim upon you by our partnership in the common danger, and in the name of common humanity, we respectfully but most earnestly urge you to land us at Norfolk, the nearest port, and distant scarce one hundred miles, instead of prosecuting the voyage to New York, a port distant between three and four hundred. You have now the use of but one engine, and even that has for the last three days, viz: since Sunday night, been totally useless until within the last hour, and our sails are rent and torn partly from the masts. The labor and great exertions of the passengers in aiding you, your officers and men to free the ship from water, is continued even while we are penning this address; it has nearly exhausted their strength, and cannot be expected to continue much longer. Such of us as are members of the bar, and known by you to be so, would also suggest, as a consideration which for the interests of your owners you should by no means lose sight of, their distinct and unanimous opinion, that your making for any other than the nearest port, under the present circumstances, will not forfeit any insurance on the vessel in case of loss.

We do not, however, make this suggestion from any apprehension that you may not consider the reasons already presented as sufficient, but from a belief that it is our duty to mention it in view of the relations in which we now stand towards you. We have witnessed with pleasure and admiration the skill and firmness which yourself, your officers and men have displayed in exerting yourselves in the hour of peril to save the ship and passengers; and for this, we return to you and those under your command our warmest thanks. [Signed.]

Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore; Benj. C. Howard, Baltimore, and others.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP OHIO.
At sea, Dec. 25th 1850.

Gentleman:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and have determined to comply with your request to "land you at Norfolk." In pursuing this course I feel that I am not only performing an act of justice to you, but at the same time consulting the best interests of the owners of the ship, and all others in any way concerned in her safety; a reason in addition to those already stated in your letter, which induces me to take this step, is one which I have just ascertained, that in the storm which we have come out of, a large proportion of my provisions were destroyed by water getting into the store-rooms, so that I am left with but two days' provisions.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to return to you my sincere thanks for the cheerful and efficient service you rendered me during the gale, and afterwards in freeing the ship from water. I am well aware that to your extraordinary exertions I am mainly indebted for the preservation of the ship and the lives of all on board. I also thank you for the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to notice the services of myself and the officers and crew of my ship. It may be proper also to state that my officers, with an exception, agree with me as to the propriety of my going into Norfolk.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
JAS. FINDLAY SCHENCK.

To Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Benj. C. Howard, M. Schoonmaker, J. H. Strawbridge, Brantz Mayer, A. G. Penn, Wm. P. Murdoch, John Gibson, P. Leadbetter, and others on board the steamer Ohio.

St. John's Day.

The ancient and Honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated their Anniversary, on 27th ultimo.

A large and imposing array of members in full regalia, paraded and marched in procession to the M. E. Church, on Front street. The ceremonies at the church, were opened by a very appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Heflin. An address to the members and a large and attentive audience, was delivered by Dr. A. G. MacKay, of Charleston, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, of South Carolina. The address principally treating of the Symbolic degrees, and the affinity of those of ancient craft Masonry to Royal Arch Masonry, was chaste, Landsomely written, and reflected great credit upon the Orator.

In the evening the following officers of Concord Chapter, No. 1, elected for the ensuing year, were installed by Dr. MacKay, in the presence of a number of our citizens, including many ladies, who graced the occasion with their fair presence.

Robert G. Rankin, M. E. H. P.; Stephen D. Wallace, King; Benj. G. Bates, Scribe; E. J. Lutterloh, C. H.; Robert Strange, Jr., P. S.; Henry P. Russell, R. A. C.; Richard Morriss, M. 3 V.; Wm. J. Price, M. 2 V.; David Teller, M. 1 V.; Rev. A. P. Repiton, Chaplain; John A. Taylor, Treasurer; Michael Chronly, Secretary; Hiram W. Foy, Tyler.

The occasion was one of Great interest to the fraternity, calculated to make a deep and lasting impression, and could not have failed to attract the attention of the general observer.—*Chronicle.*

OFFICERS OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1.—The officers of the above Lodge of York Masons of this place, were installed on the 27th ult., to wit:

Alfred Martin, W. M.; E. J. Lutterloh, S. W.; H. P. Russell, J. W.; J. B. Russell, Secretary; D. Teller, Treasurer; R. Morris, S. D.; T. C. Worth, J. D.; John Banks, Tyler.

The regular meetings of this Lodge are held on the last Thursday evening of each month.—*Ibid.*

From the Charleston Courier.

JENNY LIND'S CARITY CONCERT.—We give below a statement of the distribution of the nett proceeds of the Charity Concert given by Jenny Lind, on Saturday evening last, amounting to $3,440. It gives us great pleasure that such a dispensation has been made, as will, we are sure, create general satisfaction. The donations are given to institutions that depend alone on contributions; and will reach and relieve those of the poverty-stricken who are truly deserving. Had it been the case, that this lady had drawn by her transcendant talent, tens of thousands from the pockets of the rich, the thousands that she has thus devoted to the necessities of the poor, will cause her visit to this city ever to be remembered with gratitude:

Firemens' Charitable Association	500
Ladies' Benevolent Society	500
Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, with Orphans under their charge	500
Charleston Port Society	500
Apprentices' Library	300
Ladies' Fuel Society	200
Ladies' Garment Society	200
Female Charitable Association, Charleston Neck	200
Total Abstinance Society	200
French Benevolent Society	100
Hebrew Benevolent Society	100
Masonic Benevolent Society	100
Private Charity	40
	$3440

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.—A short time since there was in one of the Western States an inflammable gas spring, situated within a few rods of what was known as "the canal," though it has long since lost its proper title to that appellation, and was little more than a stagnant ditch. By partially submerging a tube, contracted at the upper end, in the waters of this spring, and applying a light to the apperture, a beautiful clear flame could be produced, which would continue until the tube was removed. A gentleman who was about to become a purchaser of the estate embracing the spot whence the gas emanated, and who was probably most, profoundly ignorant of the glorious science of chemistry, concluded to make an experiment. He accordingly procured a hogshead, open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring in an inverted position, sinking the edges to a depth sufficient to prevent the gas from escaping. This done, he waited a while until he imagined the hogshead to be sufficiently charged, and then, philosophically seating himself astride the top, he leisurely bored a gimblet hole through the head and applied a lighted candle thereto. The effect, though little different from what he expected, was withal a most remarkable and astounding character. A terrific explosion ensued, and fire was the result thereof.

A farmer who was hoeing in a neighboring field rushed to the spot, but on arriving at the scene of disaster all traces of the explosion had disappeared. The ground indeed for some distance around the spring was rent and torn, but the hapless cause of this tremendous convulsion was missing. Finally, the honest rustic espied a pair of red topped boots protruding from the waters of the canal, at some little distance, which on examination were found to contain the nether members appertaining to the insensible and almost defunct body of the would-be philosopher. With the assistance of some friends who had already reached the spot, and by the aid of a stout rope, he was rescued from his miry bed, and conveyed to his home "a sadder and a wiser man."

MORAL.—May his fate prove a warning to us all not to meddle with the matter pertaining to a science with which we are not familiar.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."
[*Boston Journal.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A Fugitive Slave Case from Richmond:

Dr. W. W. Parker, of this city, caused a Fugitive slave belonging to his brother-in law, Dr. Smith, of Russell county, to be arrested in New York on Monday last. The man was named Henry Long—escaped about three years ago—was in the employment of Messrs. Haskins & Libby at the time of his escape and at the time of arrest was a waiter in the Pavilion Hotel. The Marshal and assistants did their duty, and brought the prisoner into Court very promptly. Dr. McCune Smith, Lewis Tappan, and a number of colored persons expressed their sympathy for him warmly, but there was no disturbance. Dr. Parker identified the negro—said he had been employed to hire him out in Richmond—had done so repeatedly—and had attended him in sickness. The prisoner's counsel by way of impending the progress of justice, asked him a variety of questions; such as to see the instrument by which Dr. Smith held him as a slave, &c., and finally asked for an adjournment, alledging that he could prove that at the time when he is alledged to have escaped, he had already been in New York for a length of time. The case was finally adjourned until Tuesday morning, and bail being refused, the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

The following day, (Dec. 24,) Henry was brought before the Court, in the custody of the Marshal. A large concourse of blacks and whites assembled around the Commissioner's office and it became necessary to station a strong police at the doors to prevent the crowd from rushing in and interrupting the proceedings of the Court. After a long discussion by the counsel of the fugitive, declaiming against the reward being excluded from the Court room, Mr. Parker was again called, and underwent a long examination as to his knowledge that Henry was the slave of Dr. Smith. The admisson of Henry that he was the property of Dr. Smith, was ruled as inadmissible. A number of letters from Dr. Smith to Dr. Parker, written before Henry ran off was also ruled as inadmissible. Although evidence was filed to show evidence, showing beyond the shadow of a doubt that Henry was a slave, as alleged, yet there seemed to be a foregone conclusion to regard all and every description of evidence as insufficient to establish the claim to him: and his counsel moved for his discharge upon the grounds that the evidence of his being a slave was insufficient, and that "the act under which the claim is made is unconstitutional and void." The Commissioner thought that the accused could not to be discharged "at this stage of the proceedings." Henry's counsel then handed in a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the appearance of Henry before the Supreme Court on Thursday morning. The Commissioner said that the writ of *hebeas corpus*, should be obeyed by him, and ordered the Marshal to retain Henry in custody, and to take him before the Court on Thursday at 12 o'clock. The accused was then conduted to the Tombs, amidst much excitement, by about two hundred police men.

The New York Fugitive Case.

The U. S. Commissioner refused to adjourn the examination of the case on Friday, in consequence of the writ of habeas corpus issued from the Supreme Court; *but, at the request of long's counsel, consented to do so until half past two o'clock, P. M.*

In the meantime, Long was taken before Judge Campbell, when Mr. Western, counsel for the claimant, protested against the interference of that court, and denied its jurisdiction. "If," he said, "the State of New York, as represented by her magistrate, puts herself in collision with the U. States authority, I will have nothing to say to it. Let New York fight her own battles. A higher authority gives me the right to take my property, and if New York interferes, let her take the consequences." Mr. White asked, that until the court decide this matter, Long be transferred to the custody of the sheriff, and contended that the process by which he was now held in custody was nugatory, as Mr. Hall was not a United States Commissioner. After considerable discussion, however, the Judge refused to remove Long from the custody of the Marshal, and the further hearing of the case, before the court under the writ of habeas corpus, was adjourned until Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The examination was subsequently resumed before Commissioner Hall, and evidence for the defence adduced. Mr. Jay, denying at the same time any power on the part of Mr. Hall to act in the matter.

As soon as Judge Edmonds took his seat in the Supreme Court, special term, on Saturday, the U. S. Marshal appeared with Henry Long, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus returnable before the general term of the Supreme Court. The writ being read, his Honor said he would not act in the matter then, as the general term stands adjourned to the first Monday in January.

Long's Counsel had no objection to the writ being heard from the general to the special term; but this could not be done to suit all concerned; and the Marshal left the court with the fugitive in custody, and proceeded to the chamber of the U. S. Commissioner.

The prisoner, Long, and counsel, on both sides appearing before Commissioner Hall, Eliza Dickinson, a colored woman, was sworn. The substance of her testimony was that she knew the prisoner, Long, in November, 1847, when he lived with her, and since that period she has known him to reside in the city.

Mr. Western asked the Commissioner for a subpœna for a Mr. Barker whom he said would testify that Long being a slave in Virginia two years ago. He, however, contradicted himself, and could actually prove nothing. Other witnesses were to be examined, and *the case was still* progressing on Saturday afternoon.

The New York Commercial, of Saturday, in reference to this case, says:—

Mr. Jay, for the prisoner, said that his object in this application to the Supreme Court of this State, in the case for a writ of habeas corpus, was to have the whole proceedings under the fugitive slave law reviewed, find the constitutionality of the law itself tested by taking the case directly before the Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, before the Supreme Court of the United States. This would be the best course for all parties, and is, in fact, the only legitimate mode of settling the whole dispute about the recent act of Congress. Let it by all means be carried to the supreme judicature, which alone can decide authoritatively upon its constitutionality.

Mr Western, counsel for claimant, also made a proposition, which we think is still better. He proposed that Mr. Jay, instead of taking out his habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the State, should take it direct to the Supreme Court of the United States, by which a long delay, and we apprehend much expense, as well as provocation, would be avoided.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says:—"The late act of the Legislature of Vermont, which nullifies, *ex officio*, the late fugitive slave act passed by Congress at the last session, is universally condemned here in Washington as an outrage upon the General Government, the constitution, and the South, and by no one more so than the two Senators from Vermont, Messrs Phelps and Upham, and the whole delegation from Vermont here in Washington. Judge Phelps, who, as you well know, is as experienced a Judge and as profound a legal mind as there is in the country, pronounces it an outrage on the statute book of the State, and a degradation of the State. Mr. Upham, his colleague, vies with him in denouncing this abominable and disgraceful act of the Legislature, condemns the Governor for not having the manhood to veto it, and avows that no judge in Vermont, read in the law, can attach to it the least consequence or presume to execute it. It is void, *ab initio*, and the Supreme Court of Vermont will pronounce it so. It is a law similar in its tendency to a law passed some five years ago, which was equally unconstitutional, and pronounced by the Supreme Court of Vermont, and, in consequence, repealed by the next Legislature. The Legislature of Vermont meets again in the month of October, and such is the mortification of Mr. Upham on account of its passage, that he declares himself ready to resign if the stain is not wiped off the statute book. The members of Congress from Vermont announce the act of the Legislature of their State as a piece of great folly and stupidity, clearly unconstitutional, and not binding on a single law officer of the State. Several private gentlemen from Vermont, among them the brother in-law of the present Governor, are most unsparing in their denunciation of this wanton outrage on the part of a State which, as creditably informed, has never had a fugitive case: and, as Mr. Phelps says, is not likely to have one within the next thirty years. In execution of the Legislature, it is said that by a sort of tacit agreement among the politicians of both parties, no member represents a town or borough more than two years in the Legislature By this means the Legislature of this State remains a species of everlasting, very easily managed by a few designing men. The act referred to was passed on the last day of the session, when it is usual for members to hurry and dispose of matters in a manner somewhat unconscious. I don't mean to insinuate that any considerable portion of the members were what Col. Benton once called "*expansive*," but there is hardly any other way of accounting for their being contracted.

Strange Result of Elections in California.

Mr. Freaner in his last two letters from California, in the Picayune, communicates intelligence which is certainly strange, if true. We take the following extracts from his letters:

"This winter we will have to elect a United States Senator in the place of Col. Fremont, who has drawn the short term. Col. Fremont, in my opinion, stands no chance of a re-election. I do not at present know of more than two votes that he can positively rely upon. The question in the next election for United States Senator from California, will be the broad one, North and South, and althought here is a strong probability that the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot, if there is any Northern man elected, it will be Col John B. Weller. He has a great many warm personal friends in both parties, and upon this important and exciting question he is liberal and conservative in his views. As an evidence of the strength of the Southern and Western men they have defeated every man in the country who has avowed himself an Abolitionist.

"During the coming session of our Legislature there is a strong probability that a law will be passed calling a new convention to adopt a new constitution. The Western and Southern men appear to hang together, and if they continue to do so, California, in less than two years, will be a slave State. So you will see, if I am not more mistaken than ever I was in my life, that while our admission into the Union brings us joy and fair promises on one hand, it sends us aninternal feud on the other that will be contested with fierceness and energy both by parties."

In a subject letter, he says:

"Elections that have just terminated in the country, as far as I can learn, give a whig majority in both Houses; but at the same time there is a decided majority of ultra Southern men, and they are determined to elect one of their own creed, or at least who is sound upon that subject, to the United States Senate, in the place of Col. Fremont, without regard to the question of whig or democrat."

Respecting the defeat of Fremont, we think it is probable that Mr. Freaner is correct. That gentleman has proved a great failure in the Senate, and in political life, and the sooner he retires into his proper sphere, that in which he has achieved deserved distinction, the better it will be for himself and for the young State, which needs an energetic, cool, and experienced statesman to represent its interests in Congress.

But as to the triumph of the Southern party, we are not prepared to credit Mr. Freaner's predictions.

If these calculations should prove correct, and the people should amend their Constitution, and authorize slavery, their right to do which is universally admitted, and cannot be denied, such a course will, we imagine, revive the Wilmot Proviso, which Webster and other politicians of the anti-agitation school, have declared was dead. It will also greatly embarrass the "Silver Greys," and other half-way politicians, who, without declaring their opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, took the ground that, so far as California was concerned, it was of no practical efficacy. The latter, in such a course, will have a fearful account to settle with the flat-footed Provisoists.

The consummation of the design hinted at by Mr. Freaner, and the establishment of Southern institutions in California, under all the circumstances, would exhibit an instance of retributive justice, which is little short of a miracle, and has no parallel in history. It is, however, too wonderful to credit upon slight testimony. [*Delta.*

U. S. STEAM SHIP SUSQUEHANNA.—The machinery of this magnificent vessel is now complete, and steam was yesterday applied for the first time. It is now understood that the Susquehanna will be attached to the East India Squadron, as the flag ship of Commodore Aulick. In order to protect her from the ice she has been ordered to Norfolk, and will proceed thither in about a week to complete her outfit. The run to Norfolk will be made under the command of Capt. Inman, who is permanently attached to the vessel. The whole number of men for the Susquehanna, three hundred in all, are now here, the most of them being employed in preparations for sea, which are going on with great rapidity. She has stores on board for the three years cruise to which she is ordered, and provisions for the run to Norfolk only. She has 800 tons of Virginia bituminous coal in her bunkers, a full supply of water, her armament complete, and but little besides provisions required to fit her for the cruise. Her course to the East India station will be by the way of California, and as she will probably return by the other route, the ship will make a complete voyage around the world.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CENSUS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—In the upper Division of this county, where the Census was taken by Robt. B. Smith, Esq., there are 4569 white inhabitants, 356 free colored, and 3432 slaves. There are 5 deaf and dumb; 19 insane and idiots; 10 blind; 46 whites married during the year; 110 died, of whom 49 were free and 61 slaves, 52 females, 58 males; 858 attended school within the year; 733 free whites over 20 years who cannot read and write; 38 academies and schools; 15 churches; 3 Libraries; 1 newspaper; 38 establishments of productive industry. 35 paupers.—*Observer.*

In the Lower Division, taken by J. C. Blocker, Esq., there are 7910 whites, 574 free colored, 3786 slaves. The value of real estate in this division is $1,371,303; of personal estate $1,346,028. Total $2 717,331. There are 21 Churches, viz: 9 Baptist, 5 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Late Storm.

While Miss Jenny Lind was pleasantly entertaining her large audiences here, the press North was eagerly canvassing a rumor that the boat in which she left Wilmington had gone to the bottom with all its precious freightage. There was some justification for the fear. The storm was very violent along the whole coast—the mail was interrupted, the te le graphic communication broken every where, and to add to the alarm, the steamship Ohio, due at New York, had not been heard of. The latter, it will be seen, was nearly wrecked, and with difficulty made the harbor of Norfolk. A Philadelphia paper discredits the rumor of the loss of the Wilmington boat, by stating that those boats never venture out when the weather is at all bad. This is using a calumny to correct a misapprehension. We have published an account of the performance of the Gladiator during that memorable night. The Ohio in the same storm is a pitiable object in comparison with the Gladiator. The latter proudly sustained the reputation of the line to which she belongs—a line that has encounted more perils of the sea, without loss, than any other in existence.

Repudiation is forgotten in England. Pennsylvania has had her share of abuse from John Bull, who now begins to find out that he carried the joke too far. A London letter says that nearly one thousand shares in the Pennsylvania Railroad were recently subscribed for by parties in London, and without any solicitation.

GIFT TO PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S WIDOW.—Mr. Cushing, the great millionarie, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and Mr. Appleton, of Boston, have presented Mrs. Webster a handsome house in Cambridge, of which she will take immediate possession. One or more of her daughters, who are accomplished, it is said, give private lessions in music at their house.

"The best and most conclusive reason for an effect, that I ever remembered to have heard," writes a western correspondent, "was one given by a 'one-idea' Dutchman, in reply to a friend who remarked, 'Why, Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen.' 'Oh, yaw,' was the reply, 'I know the reason for dat—*mine mouver vos a voman*.'"

The Burlington Sentinel published the following on the 17th Dec., 1850:—

LAST CASE OF MODESTY.—A young lady recently refused to go into a rifle manufactory because some of the guns had no breeches.

The Defences of Britain.

An article in the December number of Blackwood, upon this subject, is written with great eloquence and power. It certainly does appear to us astonishing that while continental Europe is under arms, in daily expectations of a general war—while a conflict is actually raging in the North of Germany—and while France, the ancient rival of England, within sixty miles of her, has established the strongest naval depot in the world, and is keeping up a peace establishment of five hundred thousand regular soldiers backed by nearly three millions of National guards, all trained to arms—she alone should be almost without any army. She has in England 38,000 men, and in Ireland not 24,000. In the event of a war with France, she would inevitably be invaded from that country, for steam has effectually levelled the barrier by which she was protected in former wars.—The courage of the English people might finally prevail; but even the most gallant nation, with a population totally unacquainted with arms, cannot oppose regular troops with success at first. We have had ample proof of this fact in our own country, when, during one or two wars with England, our militia were opposed to her veterans. The Americans, too, were better prepared to play soldiers, in a raw state, than the English are, for if they are nothing else, they are almost to a man, admirable marksmen. Besides, the nature of their country is peculiarly adapted to the kind of warfare practised by militia, whereas England presents no advantages of that character.

Blackwood does not think highly of the English militia. He says, after alluding to the resistance offered by the ancient Britons to the Romans, and their fiscal subjugation: "The aboriginal British Tribes, like our Highlanders in the last century, were trained to the use of arms, however simple, and versed in some kind of tactics, however rude. They knew how to stand to each other, and they were not terrified by the sight of blood. Whereas the modern operative, suddenly summoned from the factory to take his place as a national defender, would be, of all creatures, the most incompetent and helpless.—To mount a horse, or rather to guide a horse when he had mounted it, would be to him a thing impossible. He would as lief thrust his hand into the flames as attempt to fire a cannon. His ideas as to the distinction between the muzzle and the but-end of a musket are so extremely indefinite, that you might as well arm him at once with a boomerang; and the odds are, that, in masticating a cartridge, he would consider it a part of his duty to swallow the ball. Or, supposing that his piece is adequately loaded and primed, what is the betting that he does not bring down a comrade instead of disabling an enemy! A random shot strikes the midriff of Higgins, who has just patriotically rushed from the manufacture of domestics, to do his duty on the battle field. He falls, gasping in his gore; and Simpkins, who is his right-hand man, grows pale as death, and is off in the twinkling of a billy-roller.—A single bivouac on a frosty night would send half the awkward squad to the hospital shivering with ague. Those who had previously pinned their faith on Hogarth's caricature of the spindle-shanked Frenchman toasting frogs on the point of his rapier, would speedily discover their mistake at the apparition of the grim, bearded, and bronzed veterans of Algeria, armed to the teeth, and inflamed with that creditable 'morale' of which so much has been said, but which resolves itself simply into a burning desire for vengeance on perfidious Albion. They would then begin, though rather late, to perceive the advantages of preparation, discipline and science, and bitterly to regret that they had turned a deaf ear so long to the warnings of wisdom and experience.—Discipline is as powerful now, in strategy, as it was nineteen hundred years ago. The cotton-clad Briton would not be one white more able to repel invasion, than his remote skin-clad ancestor: And as for a leader, are we liable to the charge of prejudice when we aver that we would rather march to battle under the guidance of a Caractacus, than that of a Cobden?"

HOW TO WEAR A SHAWL.—If a lady sports a shawl at all (and only falling shoulders should venture to do so,) we should recommend it to be always either falling off or putting on, which produces pretty action. Or should wear it up on one shoulder and down on the other, or in some way drawn irregularly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real artist knows, is that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the broad ribbon of the order of the garter, as worn by Queen Victoria, or the loose girdle, sloping across the hips, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. On this account the long scarf-shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting forms and colors of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that Eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies. What Oriental would ever wear one straight up and down, and uniform on both sides, as our ladies often do?

Quarterly Review.

ONLY ONE SURE ROAD TO WEALTH.—Says the New Yorker. "Notwithstanding the great influx of gold from California, we still hear the old complaint at times of the scarcity of money. Mankind are a dissatisfied race of beings, and delight in grumbling, and among all their lamentations, none is more frequent, and at the same time so unfounded, as this. Money is never deficient; it is articles to exchange for it that are needed. If a man has a *quid pro quo* to offer, it is seldom that any difficulty occurs in getting cash for it. Let money be as abundant as it may, very little ever finds its way unworked for into the recesses of the poor man's pocket. It is just like any other species of property, and can only be had by those who have the means to pay for it. If a man has nothing to give for a coat, he cannot get it except by way of gift or charity, even if the market is glutted with coats; and just so with gold, silver, and everything else. The fact is, money will never become plentiful in the way that some people imagine, for no matter how many millions may be sifted from the sands of the Sacramento, or dug from the rocky sides of the Sierra Nevada, their possessors will not part with them except for value received, and such as are unable to offer that must needs go without.

"Then let us hear no more of this twaddle, 'money's scarce.' If money is scarce with you, it is because you have no labor, no industry, no property to give in exchange for it, and you cannot expect to get it for nothing. Go to work diligently, and practice upon the maxim of Poor Richard, that a 'penny saved is a penny made,' and, our word for it, you will soon cease to complain that 'money's scarce.'"

TRADE OF THE GREAT LAKES.—The aggregate value of the lake trade of the United States in 1848, and independent of Lake Superior, was $185,485,267, or more by $40,000,000 than the whole foreign export trade of the country. Thetrade of Lake Ontario alone was $28,141,000. It is not probable that the above figures are of much practical value. The Dry Goods Reporter says:

This gives an increase of $41,382,583 on imported goods, which must be an error. Two thirds of the imports of the country are made at the port of New York, and the official figures at this port show but an increase of $16,000,000 for the year, which would give $24,000,000 for the Union. Again, $41,882,584 increase in imports would give $11,000,000 increase of duties; but the increase was from $38,346,638 in 1849, less $3,000,000 the expense of collection, to $49,500,379 in 1850, including the expense of collection, or an increase of $8,000,000 only on duties.

It appears that the import of bullion from California, per official reports, was $9,031,256 for the whole year, although the mint at Philadelphia received double that amount.

The amount of oil taken by the whaling fleet in the Arctic seas, most of which have arrived at the Sandwhich Islands on the way home, is immense, those reported at Lahaina having 111,000 bbls whale and 11,000 do. sperm oil. The quantity of whalebone is in proportion to the catch of whale oil. The New London News, in announcing it, says. "It is richer intelligence for New London than she ever received from the diggings."—*Boston Daily.*

TURNING A PRIZE PIG TO ACCOUNT.—A rather ludicirous story is now going the rounds of the clubs with reference to a Yorkshire Yeomanry corps. The other day, at York, while a captain was inspecting his troops upon parade, he observed one of his men decorated with a medal. "Hollon, my lad!" exclaimed the Captain, "I did not know you were ever in the regulars? What action did you serve in?" "Lawk, sir," replied the Yorkshire trooper.—"I was never in t' wars, not I; but my old sow won this at the Thirsk Cattle Show, so I pops him on t' my breast, thinking as how it looks warlike!"

FIRE AT ORTON MILLS.—On Saturday morning last, the 21st inst., at about 15 minutes before 2 o'clock, Mr. F. J. Lord and family were aroused by the roaring of fire on the roof of his House at Orton Mills, which with nearly all the furniture therein, was destroyed with great rapidity. No help was at hand, nor would it have availed much, as the whole was destroyed, Mr. L. thinks, in fifteen minutes from the time he found the roof on fire. We believe no satisfactory knowledge of the cause of the fire has been obtained. The loss in furniture was very severe.—*Commercial.*

HERE IS SOME POETRY AS IS POETRY!—Mister delter—as me gal sal seys al the bovws rites potery fur the nuespeapers, plese to Put thes bironeck in big tipes so me congele can Spel it wel & redelly:—

A Sonnette tu me Sweetharts Elebrove.
sum gals cheaks are reddish lik the Rose
but i go In stronge fur wats above the nose
2 stroked arch's of the darkest lu
stande Centrey above her eies of blu
o'Cud i stele I atum of thot eirebrow Brite
Gehosifat i thenks Di i shud with Delite. ARON.

N. O. Delta.

A witty acquaintance of ours, speaking of that kind of literature which deals in raw heads and bloody bones, dark dungeons, damaged damsels, riots, rows and murders, calls it "writing in the *jagular* vein!" as opposed to the jocular manner of other writers.

A story is told in the New York papers of a wit at the opera, who the other evening thus interrupted and auctioneer of that city, who was joining the rest of the audience in calling out "Forti! Forti! Forti!" "*Two and a half!*" exclaimed the wag, at which the parquette went off in convulsions.

How it strips war of its glory to apply arithmetic to it—don't it? All that General Scott got for fighting the battle of Chapultepec was seven dollars and seventy-three cents. He could have made more by selling bottled soda.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The steamship Pacific has arrived here from Chagres with 300 passengers and $70,000 in gold dust.

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, on the 19th Nov'r, Mr. ABNER M. FAISON to Miss SUSAN FAISON, of Tennessee. Also, on the 3d ult., Mr. THOMAS I. FAISON, to MRS. SARAH MCCALAP. Also, on the 12th ult., Mr. JOHN PURVIS, to Miss MARINDA PEARSON.

In Louisburg, on the 3d ult., by the Rev. Mr. RIDLEY, of the Episcopal Church, DEWITT C. STONE, Esq., to MISS MARY M., second daughter of R. F. YARBROUGH, Esq., of Louisburg.

In Lumberton, on the 19th ult., Mr. GILBERT P. HIGLEY, to MISS ANN ELIZA, daughter of THOMAS A. NORMENT, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 10th ult., Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, to MISS ELIZABETH SPAN, daughter of Col. NEILL REGAN.

In Rockingham county, on the 19th ult., Hon DAVID S. REID, Governor elect of North Carolina, to MISS HENRIETTA W., daughter of Hon. THOMAS SETTLE.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 26th ultimo, at the residence of her son JEREMIAH HAND, Mrs. ANN HAND, wife of the late JEREMIAH HAND, and the last daughter of the Hon. TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, aged 85 years and 3 months.

The deceased was from a child instructed in the principles of morality, and, indeed, in all the accomplishments that our country then afforded to the young; and it was her happy privilege to be able to develope those principles in every relation of life into which she was called by the Providence of God. Her neighbors and acquaintances know very well how highly she was always esteemed for moral worth and excellency. Hers was a mind of superior order, and in her manner of deportment, in all the circles of life in which she moved, she might have had equal, but few superiors.

There are a few aged persons still living, who can bear record how kindly, respectfully, and affectionately she fulfilled the marriage vow. And her two sons and four daughters, all of whom have families of their own except one, can now rise up and bless God for a mother so devoted to their best interest. In the last stage of her sickness which was unto death, of four weeks continuance, she never murmured or repined, but was calm and tranquil, although she was aware that her days on earth were soon to be numbered. Yea, it was her prayer (for she was always a woman of prayer,) to depart and be with Christ. Between fifty and sixty years she was a professor of religion, (Presbyterian,) and during that long period of discipleship she gave evidence that she had learned of Christ—she bore his image—possessed his mind—loved the praise and worship of God. She was a faithful follower of Christ to the end. We verily hope and believe that she is now enjoying the rest that remaineth to the people of God.—*Com.*

Chronicle please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 23d ult., Major JAS. MATTHIS, in the 87th year of his age. Also, on the 29th, Miss THURSEY BOON, daughter of THOMAS BOON, dec'd, aged about 28 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 27th ult., Mr. LOUIS A. NIXON, aged about 59 years.

Of Cholera, at Sacramento city, California, on the 9th of November last, Mr. RALPH BELL, aged 27 years, late of Fayetteville.

In Jacksonville, East Florida, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. WM. S. BRYAN, aged 32 years.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28th.—NAVAL STORES.—We notice sales only of a few hundred barrels North County Turpentine at $3 per 280 lbs.; 500 Spirits Turpentine, 42 cents, cash, and short time, with retail lots at 43, cash; 100 North County Rosin, $1 32½ in yard, and $1 35 delivered; and 300 White, $3 37½ and $3 50 per 280 lbs. Prime quality. White is very scarce.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—NAVAL STORES.—There have been sales of Spirits Turpentine at 40c., cash and the article is now held at 45c., cash, with a very small stock in market.—Tar continues dull with further sales of North County at $2 per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin or Pitch there has been nothing doing of any importance.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Corn meal $2 87 a $3. Rye flour $3 87c. Wheat $1 a $1 03; white $1 05 a $1 14. Corn 53 a 60c. Oats 33 a 44c. Rye 53c. Whiskey 25½ a 26½c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Flour $4 75 a $5 12½c. Corn meal $3, Rye flour $3 50. Wheat $1 04 a $1 22c. Corn 66c.—Mess pork $12 12 a $12 25. Lard 7¾ a 8c. Coffee 10½ a 11c. Rice 3½c. Whiskey 26 a 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 62½ a $5 50.—Wheat $1 03 a $1 12c. Corn 60 a 61c. Oats 40 a 46c.—Mess pork $13 a $13 12½c. Lard 8 a 8½c.

SNUFF—5 bbls and 5 ½ do., a superior article. For sale by M. McINNIS.

FRENCH BRANDY.—8 ¼ casks, a superior article. For sale by M. McINNIS.

PORT AND MALAGA WINE.—3 ½ casks each. For sale by M. McINNIS.

STAPLE Goods. Calicoes, Kerseys, Tweeds, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Homespuns, &c. For sale very cheap, by M. McINNIS.

BUCKETS and Brooms. 5 dozen each. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

HOLLOW-WARE. A full assortment. For sale by M. McINNIS.

LONDON Porter and Cigars.—10 doz. London Porter and 15,000 Havana and Principe Cigars. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR AND SHOT—20 bbls. brown, 10 do. crushed, 10 do. coffee crushed, 10 do. pow'd Sugars. 30 bags Shot. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SHOES and Boots. 500 pair thick Brogans;
400 pair Kip Brogans; 50 pair thick Boots;
100 " Women's Buskins; 75 " Calf Boots.
For sale cheaper than the cheapest, by M. McINNIS.

HATS and Caps—Of all qualities and prices. For sale bo M. McINNIS.

DAILY Expected from New York and Baltimore. 100 bbls. Flour; 40 bags Coffee; 4 hhds. Sugar; 10 bbls. crushed Sugar; 5 bbls. powdered Sugar; 20 doz. Porter; 15 boxes Soap; 20 bbls. Mo. Whiskey; 25 boxes Tobacco; 8 bbls. Snuff; 25 bbls. N. E. Rum; 3 quarter casks French Brandy; 10 dozen Lemon Syrup; 15 dozen Cordial; 15 half boxes cheap Soap; 30 boxes Cheese. For sale at the lowest cash prices, by M. McINNIS.

☞ Goldsboro' Patriot copy.

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m

LARD.—1 bbl. and 9 Firkins fresh Lard. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

HAY.—50 bales. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

COFFEE.—10 bags Laguira; 10 do. St. Domingo. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CHEESE.—50 boxes just received and for sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR.—20 bbls. Extra Canal;
20 half bbls. do.
30 Superfine Flour. For sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH Arrivals, per Schr. R. W. Brown.
20 bbls. Family Flour, extra;
45 " Genesee " new wheat;
50 " Planting Irish Potatoes;
15 " Mercer " eating;
3 hhds. No. 1 Porto Rico Sugar;
100 lbs. best Dried Beef;
25 lbs Beef Tongues;
1 bbl. No. 1 Salmon, best.
All low, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a	$ 10	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Middlings,	7	a	7½	Yellow Dip,		a	2 20
Shoulders,	6½	a	7	Virgin Dip,		a	...
Hog round,	7½	a	8	Hard,	1 25	a	1 30
Western,	7	a	7½	Tar,	1 25	a	1 30
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 12½
White,	6	a	..	Rosin, No. 1,		a	1 75
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,		a	95
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,		a	30
Per pound,	20	a	22	Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	1 00	a	1 40
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed, N C		a	..
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	0 00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	4 50	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	90	a	1 12½
Per bushel,	70	a	75	Black Eye,		a	75
Meal, bush.,	85	a	90	Cow,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	12	a	12½	Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	13 50
St. Domingo,	11	a	11½	Do. Prime,	10 50	a	11 00
Laguyra,	12	a	12½	Fresh, per lb.	5	a	6
Cuba,	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,	14	a	15	Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	....
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Tallow,	12½	a	14	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	45	a	50	Chickens, live,	12½	a	20
Adamantine,	28	a	30	Do. dead,	15	a	25
EGGS, per doz.,	18	a	20	Turkeys, live,	60	a	80
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	60	a	1 00
Per pound,	00	a	35	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Northern,	6 00	a	8 00	Rough, bush.,	00	a	50
Fayetteville,		a	....	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Alum,	18	a	25
North River,	55	a	70	Liv'l sack,		a	1 00
Eastern,		a	..	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Common,		a	2 50
No. Carolina,	7½	a	8	Contract,	0 00	a	4 50
Western, nom.		a	.	STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomastown,		a	1 00	W. O. Barrel, rough,		a	.. 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Ash Head'g	0 00	a	10 00
Floor. B'ds,		a	....	R. O. hhd., dressed,		a	.. ..
Wide do.		a	....	Do. rough,		a	10 00
Scantling,		a	....	SUGAR, per pound.			
LIQUORS, per gallon.				New Orleans,	6	a	7½
N. E. Rum,	30	a	34	Porto Rico,	7	a	8½
Gin,		a	35	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Whiskey, rec.		a	..	Loaf,	10½	a	11
Do N.O. do		a	30	TIMBER, per M.			
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75	Shipping,		a	....
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40	Mill, prime,		a	....
Peach do. none		a	00	Do. ord'y,	5 00	a	6 75
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,		a	4 25
West Indies,		a	28	TALLOW,			
New Orleans,	00	a	00	Per pound,	7	a	8
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	11 00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	10 00	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
No. 3,		a	6 00	Malaga,	40	a	60
MULLETS,							
Per barrel,	4 50	a	5 00				
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 35	a	$ 40
Spirits Turpentine, do.		a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	60	a	15
Cotton, per bale,		a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	7 50	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1851

BACON—Stock light, but no change in prices.

CORN—Small sales per Railroad, at 70 a 75 cents per bush.

BEEF CATTLE.—Good stall

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1850.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
S. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Commercial, 28th inst.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The friends and stockholders of this improvement were subjected to serious apprehensions recently, by a rumor of seeming authenticity, that great destruction was done to the work at Smiley's Falls by a freshet in the river.

It is singular enough how such rumors can be started and gain currency. In this case it started near the place, and seemed to be confirmed from various sources for a number of days, and yet Colonel Thompson's note will disclose its falsity. This gentleman has just visited town, and in order to get the truth, we made an inquiry which drew his note. He reports very favorably of the progress and prospects of the work, and his business here was to hasten the iron implements, with which to finish off the Locks.—ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

"WILMINGTON, Dec. 27, 1850.

"DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiries, I am happy to state that the injury to our works on the Cape Fear has been greatly exaggerated. The only injury we have sustained, was in carrying out a small amount of Timber framing, which the constructors had failed to pack up with stone. The loss will not exceed $500. Wherever the stone packing was completed, the work has not been moved in the slightest degree. Truly yours,

"W. B. THOMPSON."

OUR STEAM BOATS.—The steamer *Gladiator*, Capt. Smith, and the *Wilmington*, Capt. Sterret, had a very severe time in the gale of Sunday night; the one going and the other returning from Charleston. The violence of the gale was greater than any within the range of general experience—and the successful encouners with the elements gives us the opportunity of saying, that however some may "carp and cavil" at the line, we are all here proud of the strength and efficiency of the Boats, and of the firmness, skill and gentlemanly character of their Commanders.—*Commercial of last Saturday.*

A Card.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer *Gladiator*, which sailed from Wilmington to Charleston on Sunday the 22d inst. with Jenny Lind and suite on board, tender to Captain I. B. Smith, to George Morrison, chief Engineer, and to the crew generally, our heartfelt thanks for the praiseworthy manner they managed the steamer during the passage, and which was of an unprecedentedly tempestuous nature, and lasted throughout the voyage of thirty four hours, being seventeen hours beyond the usual period occupied in the trip generally.

Jenny Lind, P. T. Barnum, Signor Belletti, M. Benedict, Joseph Burke Le Grand Smith, M. Kyle, M. Leide, Isaac Smith, Frank Leslie, Fred'k George Wood, Frederick Thomas Croxon, M. Bennett, T. Gilmore, M. Thomas, M. Grant, M. Moulton, and others.

The Progress of the Cotton Trade.

The leading article in the December number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, presents a very full and at the same time a very clear and comprehensive view of the cotton trade from 1825 to 1850. It is copiously illustrated will statistical tables of the production, consumption, stocks and prices of cotton for each year from 1840 to 1850, and for the more important particulars of the trade it goes back as far as 1825. This period of twenty-five years the writer in the Merchant's Magazine has divided into intervals of five years, giving the average for each, and noting the rate of increase or decrease for each country separately.

For the benefit of such of our readers as do not take Hunt's Magazine, if such there be, we propose in the present article to embody a few of its more important statements. To give as it were a brief but comprehensive synopsis of its leading features.

In twenty years our average crop has increased from 848,000 bales to 2,351,000, or nearly three hundred fold. Dividing the period of 25 years, from 1825 to 1850, into five equal intervals, we find the increase to be 27, 37, 38, and 15 per cent. In the same time the production of all other countries has only risen from 383,000 to 440,000 bales, having absolutely declined in the last five years over 16 per cent. In the first period of five years, the crop of the United States constituted 68 per cent. of the whole cotton growing world; in the second, 74; in the third, 77; in the fourth, 80; in the fifth, 84, per cent. of the whole. The bags of American cotton have increased very much in weight. They are now much larger than those of other countries, consequently our advance has been much greater than these figures indicate. Our planting friends have little to fear from the effects of foreign competition in the cotton market, at least for a long time to come.

In the same twenty-five years the deliveries to our American manufactories have advanced 325 per cent. viz: from 127,000 to 530,000; while in the same time the advance in Great Britain has been only 125 per cent., that is, from 653,000 to 1,472,000. In each one of these periods our rate of progress has been more than twice as rapid as hers; and though the absolute amount of our consumption is yet far below that consumed by the English manufacturers, yet in the last five years our increase has been 176,000 bales, while theirs has been only 180,000. At present our consumption is 27 per cent. of the English, while twenty years ago it was only 19 per cent.

France, during all this period, has remained nearly stationary. Twenty years ago her consumption was 257,000 bales—now it is only 363,000. In the last five years she has gone backwards, the decline having amounted to 58,000 bales. From 1825 to 1850 the deliveries to her manufactories were double those of the United States; now they are 33 per cent. less than ours. Her rank, compared with Great Britain, and with nearly every other country in Europe, has also declined.

It also appears from the article in Hunt's Magazine that in Spain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Russia, the increase has been nearly as rapid as in the United States. In the last five years their advance has been 46 per cent. ours 49 per cent. Their rank in the cotton consuming countries is yet low, but their rapid progress will soon bring them to a more important position. At present their consumption is 34 per cent. of that of Great Britain, and the time is not far distant when, taken together, it will equal hers.

Twenty years ago the comparative rank of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the rest of the continent, was in proportion as the numbers 11, 55, 22 and 12; in the last five years the per centage of each has been 19, 51, 13 and 17. If France be left out of the comparison, the rank of each twenty years ago was as 13, 10 and 17; now it is as 21, 59 and 20.

Although Great Britain requires for her manufactories more than half of all the cotton worked up in Europe and America, the amount actually used by her people, including all that is exported to India, British America, Australia, and all the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, is less than the amount used in the United States. This has been shown to be true for the last four years, and the present year, although it exhibits an apparent decline in our home consumption, forms no exception to this result. The enlarged imports of cotton goods imported into our sea ports, compensate in part for the falling off in the wants of our factories.

When we commenced our abstract, it was our design to embody the more striking statements in a single editorial, but we are admonished by time and space to defer further gleanings from an article which covers ten pages of the magazine, every paragraph and line of which is crowded with "facts and figures" which it would not be difficulty to expand into a volume without exhausting either the history or philosophy of the subject.

New York Day Book.

A TALL ONE.—The Boston Traveller of Saturday, notices the arrival from St. John of a young man seven feet four and and a half inches high, fifty-six inches in circumference round the breast, and weighing 356 pounds. He is a Scotchman, aged nineteen, but for some time past a resident of Nova Scotia.

Divorce of Josephine.

From a forthcoming work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott.

Napoleon had become very strongly attached to his little grandchild, the son of Hortense, and of his brother, Louis, the King of Holland. The boy was extremely beautiful, and developed all those noble and spirited traits of character which delighted the Emperor. Napoleon had apparently determined to make this young prince his heir. This was so generally the understanding, both in France and in Holland, that Josephine was quite at her ease, and serene days again dawned upon her heart.

Early in the spring of 1807, this child, upon whom such destinies were depending, then five years of age, was seized suddenly and violently with the croup, and in a few hours died. The blow fell upon the heart of Josephine with most appalling power. Deep as was her grief at the loss of this child, she was overwhelmed with uncontrolable anguish in view of those fearful consequences which she shuddered to contemplate. She knew that Napoleon loved her fondly. But she also knew the strength of his ambition, and that he would make any sacrifice of his affections, which, in his view, would subserve the interests of his power and his glory. For three days she shut herself up in her room, and was continually bathed in tears.

The sad intelligence was conveyed to Napoleon when he was far from home, in the midst of the Prussian campaign. He had been victorious—almost miraculously victorious—over his enemies. He had gained accessions of power, such as in the wildest dreams of youth he had hardly imagined. All opposition to his sway was now apparently crushed.—Napoleon had become the Creator of Kings, and the proudest monarchs of Europe were constrained to do his bidding. It was in an hour of exultation that the mournful tidings reached him. He sat down in silence, buried his face in his hands, and for a long time seemed lost in the most painful musings. He was heard mournfully and anxiously to repeat to himself, again and again, "To whom shall I leave all this?" The struggle in his mind between his love for Josephine and his ambitious desire to found a new dynasty, and to transmit his name and fame to all posterity, was fearful. It was manifest in his pallid cheek, in his restless eye, in the loss of appetite and of sleep. But the stern will of Bonaparte was unrelenting in its purposes. With an energy which the world has never seen surpassed, he had chosen his part. It was the purpose of his soul—the lofty purpose before which everything had to bend—to acquire the glory of making France the most illustrious, powerful, and happy nation earth had ever seen. For this he was ready to sacrifice comfort, ease, and his sense of right. For this he was ready to sunder the strongest ties of affection.

Josephine knew Napoleon. She knew the power of his ambition. With almost insupportable anguish she wept over the death of this child, upon whose destinies her own seemed to be so fearfully blended, and, with a trembling heart, she awaited her husband's return. Mysterious hints began to fill the journals of the contemplated divorce, and of the alliance of Napoleon with various princesses of foreign courts. In October, 1809, Napoleon returned from Vienna. He greeted Josephine with the greatest kindness, but she soon perceived that his mind was ill at ease, and that he was pondering the dreadful question. He appeared sad and embarrassed. He had frequent private interviews with his ministers. A general feeling of constraint pervaded the court. Napoleon scarcely ventured to look upon his wife, as if apprehensive that the very sight of one he had loved so well might cause him to waver in his firm purpose. Josephine was in a state of the most feverish solicitude, and yet was compelled to appear calm and unconstrained. As yet she had only some forebodings of her impending doom. She watched, with most excited apprehensions, every movement of the emperor's eye, every inflonation of his voice, every sentiment he uttered. Each day some new and trivial indication confirmed her fears. Her husband became more reserved; absented himself from her society; the private access between their apartments was closed; he now seldom entered her room, and whenever he did so he invariably knocked. And yet not one word had passed between him and Josephine upon the fearful subject. Whenever Josephine heard the sound of his approaching footsteps, the fear that he was coming with the terrible announcement of separation, immediately caused such violent palpitation of the heart that it was with the utmost difficulty that she could totter across the floor, even when supporting herself by leaning against the walls and catching at the articles of furniture.

The months of October and November passed away, and while the emperor was discussing with his cabinet the alliance into which he should enter, he had not summoned courage to break the subject to Josephine. The evidence is indubitable that he experienced intense anguish in view of the separation; but this did not influence his iron will to swerve from its purpose. The grandeur of his fame, and the magnitude of his power, were now such that there was not a royal family in Europe which would not have felt honored in conferring upon him a bride. It was at first contemplated that he should marry some princess of the Bourbon family, and thus add to the stability of his throne by conciliating the royalists of France. A princess of Saxony was proposed. Some weighty considerations urged an alliance with the majestic empire of Russia, and some advances were made to the court of St. Petersburg, having in view a sister of the Emperor Alexander. It was at length decided that proposals should be made to the court of Vienna, for Maria Louise, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

At last the fatal day arrived for the announcement to Josephine. It was the last day of November, 1809. The emperor and empress dined at Fontainbleau alone. She seems to have had a presentiment that her doom was sealed, for all that day she had been in her retired apartment weeping bitterly. As the dinner hour approached, she bathed her swollen eyes and tried to regain composure. They sat down at the table in silence. Napoleon did not speak. Josephine could not trust her voice to utter a word.—Neither of them even feigned to eat. Course after course was brought in and removed untouched. A mortal paleness revealed the anguish of each heart. Napoleon, in his embarrassment, mechanically, and apparently unconsciously, kept striking the edge of his glass with his knife, while lost in thought. A more melancholy meal was probably never witnessed. The attendants around the table caught the infection, and gazed in motionless silence. At last the ceremony of dinner was over, the attendants were dismissed, and Napoleon and Josephine were alone. Another moment of most painful silence ensued, when the emperor, pale as death, and trembling in every nerve, arose and approached Josephine. He took her hand, and, placing it upon his heart, said:

"Josephine! my own good Josephine! you know how I have loved you. It is to you alone that I owe the few moments of happiness I have known in this world. Josephine! my destiny is stronger than my will. My dearest affections must yield to the interests of France."

Josephine's brain reeled; her blood ceased to circulate; she fainted and fell lifeless upon the floor. Napoleon, alarmed, threw open the door of the saloon and called for help. Attendants from the anteroom immediately entered. Napoleon took a taper from the mantle, and, uttering not a word, but pale and trembling, motioned to the Count de Beaumont to take the empress in his arms. She was still unconscious of everything, but began to murmur in tones of anguish. "Oh, no! you cannot surely do it. You would not kill me!"

The emperor led the way through a dark passage to the private staircase which conducted to the apartment of the empress. The agitation of Napoleon seemed now to increase. He uttered some incoherent sentences about a violent nervous attack, and finding the stairs too steep and narrow for the Count de Beaumont to bear the body of the helpless Josephine unassisted, he gave the light to an attendant, and, supporting her limbs himself, they reached the door of her bed-room. Napoleon then, dismissing his male attendants, and laying Josephine upon her bed, rang for her waiting women. He hung over her with an expression of the most intense affection and anxiety until she began to revive. But the moment consciousness seemed returning, he left the room. Napoleon did not even throw himself upon his bed that night. He paced the floor until the dawn of the morning. The royal surgeon, Corvisart, passed the night at the bedside of the empress. Every hour the restless yet unrelenting emperor called at her door to inquire concerning her situation.

"On recovering from my swoon," says Josephine, "I perceived that Corvisart was in attendance, and my poor daughter Hortense weeping over me. No! no! I cannot describe the horror of my situation during that night. Even the interest *he* affected to take in my sufferings seemed to me additional cruelty. How much reason had I to dread becoming an empress!"

A fortnight now passed away, during which Napoleon and Josephine saw but little of each other.—During this time there occurred the anniversary of the coronation and of the victory of Austerlitz. Paris was filled with rejoicing. The bells rang their merriest peals. The metropolis was refulgent with illumination. In these festivities, Josephine was compelled to appear. She knew that the sovereigns and princes then assembled in Paris were informed of her approaching disgrace. In all these sounds of triumph she heard but the knell of her own doom. And though a careful observer, in her moistened eye and her pallid cheek, would have observed indications of the secret woe which was consuming her heart, her habitual affability and grace never in public for one moment forsook her. Hortense, languid and sorrow-stricken, was with her mother. Eugene was also summoned from Italy by the melancholy duty attending the divorce. His first interview was with his mother. From the saloon he went directly to the cabinet of Napoleon, and inquired of the emperor if he had decided the question of a divorce from his mother. Napoleon, who was most strongly attached to Eugene, made no reply, but pressed his hand as an expression that it was so. Eugene withdrew his hand and said:

"Sire! in that case, permit me to withdraw from your service."

"How!" exclaimed Napoleon sadly, "will you, Eugene, my adopted son, leave me?"

"Yes, sire," Eugene firmly replied. "The son of her who is no longer empress cannot remain viceroy. I will follow my mother into her retreat. She must now find her consolation in her children."

Napoleon was not without feelings. Tears filled his eyes. In a mournful voice, tremulous with emotion, he replied.

"Eugene, you know the stern necessity which compels this measure. And will you forsake me? Who then—should I have a son, the object of desires and preserver of my interests—who would watch over the child when I am absent? If I die, who will prove to him a father? Who will bring him up? Who is to make a man of him?"

Eugene was deeply affected, and taking Napoleon's arm, they retired and conversed a long time together. The noble Josephine, ever sacrificing her own feelings to promote the happiness of others, urged her son to remain the friend of Napoleon. "The emperor," she said, "is your benefactor, your more than father, to whom you are indebted for everything, and to whom, therefore, you owe a boundless obedience."

The fatal day for the consummation of the divorce at length arrived. It was the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and nine. Napoleon had assembled all the kings, princes, and princesses, who were members of the imperial family, and also the most illustrious officers of the empire, in the grand saloon of the Tuileries. Every individual present was oppressed with the melancholy grandeur of the occasion. Napoleon thus addressed them:

"The political interests of monarchy, the wishes of my people, which have constantly guided my actions, require that I should transmit to an heir, inheriting my love for the people, the throne on which Providence has pleaced me. For many years I have lost all hopes of having children by my beloved spouse, the empress Josephine. It is this consideration which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to consult only the good of my subjects, and desire the dissolution of our marriage. Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge a reasonable hope of living long enough to rear, in the spirit of my own thoughts and disposition, the children with which it may please Providence to bless me. God knows what such a determination has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice which is above my courage when it is proved to be for the interest of France. Far from having any cause of complaint, I have nothing to say, but in praise of the attachment and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has embellished fifteen years of my life, and the remembrance of them will be forever engraven on my heart. She was crowned by my hand. She shall retain always the rank and title of empress. Above all, let her never doubt my feelings, or regard me but as her best and dearest friend."

Josephine, her eyes filled with tears, with a faltering voice, replied:

"I respond to all the sentiments of the emperor, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which henceforth is an obstacle to the happiness of France, by depriving it of the blessing of being one day governed by the descendants of that great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to restore the altar, the throne, and social order. But his marriage will, in no respect, change the sentiments of my heart. The emperor will ever find in me his best friend. I know what this act, commanded by policy and exalted interests has cost his heart; but we both glory in the sacrifices we make for the good of our country. I feel elevated in giving the greatest proof of attachment and devotion that was ever given upon earth."

Such were the sentiments which were expressed in public. But in private Josephine surrendered herself to the unrestrained dominion of her anguish. No language can depict the intensity of her woe. For six months she wept so incessantly that her eyes were nearly blinded with grief. Upon the ensuing day the counsel was again assembled in the grand saloon to witness the legal consummation of the divorce. The emperor entered the room dressed in the imposing robes of state, but pallid, careworn and wretched. Low tones of voice, harmonizing with the mournful scene, filled the room. Napoleon, apart by himself, leaned against a pillar, folded his arms upon his breast and, in perfect silence, apparently lost in gloomy thought, remained motionless as a statue. A circular table was placed in the centre of the apartment, and upon this there was a writing apparatus of gold. A vacant arm-chair stood before the table. Never did a multitude gaze upon the scaffold, the block, or the guillotine, with more awe than the assembled lords and ladies in this gorgeous saloon contemplated these instruments of a more dreadful execution.

At length the mournful silence was interrupted by the opening of a side door, and the entrance of Josephine. The pallor of death was upon her brow, and the submission of despair nerved her into a temporary calmness. She was leaning upon the arm of Hortense, who, not possessing the fortitude of her mother, was entirely unable to control her feelings, but, immediately upon entering the room burst into tears, and continued sobbing most convulsively. The whole assembly rose upon the entrance of Josephine: all were moved to tears. With that grace which ever distinguished her movements, she advanced, silently to the seat provided for her. Sitting down, and leaning her forehead upon her hand, she listened to the reading of the act of separation. Nothing disturbed the silence of the scene but the sobbings of Hortense, blended with the mournful tones of the reader's voice. Eugene, in the meantime, had taken a position by his mother's side. Silent tears were trickling down the cheeks of the empress.

As soon as the reading of the act of separation was finished, Josephine for a moment pressed her handkerchief to her weeping eyes, and then rising, in clear and musical, but tremulous tones, pronounced the oath of acceptance. She then sat down, took the pen, and affixed her signature to the deed which sundered the dearest hopes and the fondest ties which human hearts can feel. Poor Eugene could endure this language no longer. His brain reeled, his heart ceased to beat, and he fell lifeless upon the floor.—Josephine and Hortense retired with the attendants, who bore out the insensible form of the affectionate son and brother. It was a fitting termination of this mournful but sublime tragedy.

But the anguish of the day was not yet over. Josephine, half delirious with grief, had another scene still more painful to pass through, in taking a final adieu of him who had been her husband. Josephine remained in her chamber in heart-rending, speechless grief, until the hour in which Napoleon usually retired for the night. The emperor, restless and wretched, had just placed himself in the bed from which he had ejected his most faithful and devoted wife, and the attendant was on the point of leaving the room, when the private door of his apartment was slowly opened, and Josephine tremblingly entered. Her eyes were swollen with grief; her hair dishevelled and she appeared in all the dishabille of unutterable anguish. She tottered into the middle of the room and approached the bed—then irresolutely stopping, she burst into a flood of tears. A feeling of delicacy seemed for a moment to have arrested her steps—a consciousness that *now* she had no right to enter the chamber of Napoleon—but in another moment all the bent up love of her heart burst forth, and, forgetting everything, she threw herself upon the bed, clasped her arms around Napoleon's neck, and exclaiming, "My husband! my husband!" sobbed as though her heart were breaking. The imperial spirit of Napoleon was for the moment entirely vanquished, and he also wept almost convulsively. He assured Josephine of his love, of ardent and undying love. In every way he tried to soothe and comfort her, and for some time they remained locked in each others embrace. The attendant was dispensed with, and for an hour they continued in this last private interview. Josephine, then, in the experience of an anguish which few hearts have ever known, parted forever from the husband whom she had so long, so fondly, and so faithfully loved.

The beautiful palace of Malmaison, which Napoleon had embellished with every possible attraction, and where the emperor and empress had passed many of their happiest hours, was assigned to Josephine for her future residence. Napoleon also settled upon her a jointure of about six hundred thousand dollars a year. She was also still to retain the title and rank of Empress Queen.

The ensuing day, at eleven o'clock, all the household of the Tuileries were assembled upon the grand staircase, and in the vestibule, to witness the departure of their beloved mistress from scenes where she had so long been the brightest ornament. Josephine descended, veiled from head to foot. Her emotions were too deep for utturance, and she waived an adieu to the affectionate and weeping friends who surrounded her. A close carriage, with six horses, was before the door. She entered it, sank back upon the cushions, buried her face in her handkerchief, and left the Tuileries forever.

From the N. O. Delta.

Hotel Life in New Orleans.

Set the St. Charles Hotel down in St. Petersburgh, you would think it a palace. In Boston, and ten to one you would christen it a College. In London, and it would marvelously remind you of an exchange.

In New Orleans it is all three. A palace for creature comfort, a college for the study of human nature, and an exchange for money and appetite. But certainly, from the building's exterior, you would never imagine it a hotel, unless wagishly told that it was built by Barnum, that immortal guardian of Tom Thumb and American godfather of Jenny Lind. And who, according to divers of the Connecticut people, is an intuitive architect.

Its builders were very modest men, and constructed it upon an angular piece of ground, hemmed in by lofty stores and narrow streets, and shadowed by neighboring balconies, and garnished with oyster saloons, fruit shops, and billiard saloons; and all in such a way that one is as long in finding out its value to a city where fine edifices are as yet exceptions, as was the celebrated financier, J. B———. (whose pen and purse now control its destinies,) in discovering its value for investment.

Some whose critical ideas of architecture have never yet been realized, (and probably never will until they go to heaven,) are unable to discover the beauty of the building. An imposing look it certainly has, seen abstracted in the mind's eye, from its neighboring masses of brick and mortar, but in its present site is only a mammoth pearl thrown before swine.

Apropos. Oh, City Fathers of New Orleans! clean out the hog-pens around the St. Charles.

But where, in this hotel, can we study human nature?

Imprimis, in the large bar-room beneath the grand porch and reception hall, whose subterranean entrance from the pleasant air would impart great satisfaction to a regiment of Goughites, and add new spirits to their watery eloquence. For in it Emperor Appetite and King Alcohol hold their court in a most rechere style. There, of a winter's morning, when the sun is near meridian, or of a winter's evening, when the damp air or chilly northers without seem to say, "ah, apropos of sandwiches and punch," may be seen hundreds of steady, conscientious lovers of lunches and liquors, going or returning, or clustering by pillar and column in social merriment, listening to the play of knife and fork, and the click of spoons in heavy tumblers, and looking at the ruby sparkle in the polished decanters. Hungry men and those athirst there get new appetites. Those fresh from the gombo soup, and the ham, and the punch, and julep, rushing back again, unable to be tormented by the mere looker-on. Woe be to that deputy bar-keeper, who in this retreat is slow of motion, or deficient in energy, or weak in constitution. I tremble to think of the juleps, and punches, and nogs, and soups, and plates of fish, and game, and beef, and loaves of bread, that I have seen appear from side doors and vanish (like superior fireworks in old Niblo's of a dry week,) among the waiting crowds at the long counter; or of the piles of dimes that each devoted (yet willing in all his agency) bar-keeper swept into the little holes to nestle in boxes, and for aught you or I know, reader—in barrels below.

These crowds appear and disappear day by day, relentlessly eating and drinking their way (luncheon-wise) into the early summer. Then the bar boys breathe less short; and punches and soup, from a quick consumption, get into a decline. Hot water is uncalled for, juleps and iced ale are in demand until the sunny hours of August, when Yellow Jack comes into town, and the room echoes to the tread of some score or so, whom death nor disease can frighten from the worship of the appetite; or who, secure by acclimation, over their clinking glasses or ice-ringing goblets, laugh at the passing terrors of the "grim conqueror."

The crowds of last winter!—where are they?

"Tis well we have so large a country," thought I, asking myself the above question one September day, as, just myself through the yellow fever ordeal, I stood in the room. One bar-keeper then looked sorrowfully over the air-tenanted arena before him, and winked despondingly as he thought of last winter; and of Tom this, and Harry that, and Ned the other, who were now over the Alleghanies, far away, trout-fishing in New England, or polka dancing in Saratoga, or flirting at Newport. A theatre bill of the St. Charles, three months old—one of the last night of the past season, and as yellow as though sick with the fever—hung mournfully on a side wall, an old steamboat card, its no less sorrowful neighbor, and an old shipping list, hard by, hanging to their rusty tacks, with the tenacity of autumn leaves on hickory boughs.

But the bar-room below is a trifle!

Turn to the left in the centre room above, about the hour of three, on a January afternoon.

The door opens. A hum of voices and a clash of knives and forks, and spoons salute you stunningly. What is the occasion? A gala day? A public dinner?

You see frantic waiters dashing round, going and coming—darting here—darting there; provisions every where for an army, surely.

Nothing but the gentleman's *ordinary* of the hotel! The feeding room of three hundred individual bachelors and exiled married ones, who *call* New Orleans their *home* for five or six months in each year, and for the rest hold an undefined position in the world.

Among them, although a few old stagers to whom Mudge and Wilson (worthy hosts, I would you knew them reader) are fathers and mothers, and nothing else.

Dinner over, the inner and the outer porches, and the pavement fifteen feet below, are peopled as if by magic, with a crowd whose toothpicks will accord in poetry of motion with the eyes gleaming so satisfied above. What! This large tooth-picking crowd escaped from the ordinary just left? Why not?—Very true, there are some five and forty eating-houses just about; and eat at a restaurant and pick your teeth on hotel steps, is a stale Boston joke.

Or is it a winter evening, and in the ladies' drawing room East? Lights of beauty, and gas, and jewels.

The weekly soiree of the establishment.

We have seen the bachelor lodgers in their eating, and drinking and tooth-picking ways of life; behold now the ladies with their husbands, brothers, lovers, and a few friends from the outside city. Marvelous collection! The blonde from New England, and the Southern planter's son; the brunette from Alabama or Georgia, or interior parish of Louisiana, and the male representatives of Western trade, of Eastern manufactures, of British mercantile snobbishness, dancing amicably vis-a-vis in the monotonous, unfiring quadrille, or now whirling in the waltz—the giddy waltz, of course, after the usual phraseology; or in that mysteriously born dance, the Polka, of which an American bard, long since, despondingly asked—

Oh, Polka, Polka! pray, how come you so?
I've asked ten dandies, and the ten don't know.

Here, too, is modest beauty from Ohio (papa in the pork trade;) there a dashing belle, whose altars at Saratoga and the Sulphur Springs are yet warm with sacrifices of her last summer admirers (her third winter at New Orleans, and no husband yet.) In yonder corner a red cheeked, blue-eyed miss from New England, (her grand parents snugly in bed the while, in the old homestead, and little dreaming of the—to them—degenerate conduct of their descendant.) Or here a proud Edith Dombey from Louisville, ('tis a city of proud women now-a-days, shade of Daniel Boone,) a fascinating flirt from Baltimore; or the belle of wilderness milliner mantua-making daughter of an interior planter. Every State with its peculiar beauty in the drawing room. And the shades and needles of your Boston, Manhattan, Philadelphia, Charleston, and country tailor recognisable in the dress coats sprinkled all around the room—black dots, that they are, on a snow white gauze and satin landscape.

There will be music, dancing, nonsense, eating, and flirting, until 3 o'clock in the morning, and—the same things for three or four months thereafter; but the July sun will shine unrebuked through the window shades, and find this chamber of beauty—this audience room of hotel aristocracy—as tenantless as the bar below.

Although the same hotel was chiseled, and troweled, and painted, and decorated, and peopled by the genii of Yankee utilitarianism, there lingers about it a deal of romantic interest; and would it could interest in its behalf the pen of a Leigh Hunt, (think of the St. Charles figuring in the Indicator, on a new series of "Men, Women, and Books,") on a second Laman Blanchard worthily to embody, in eloquence of essays, truthfulness of sketch, and beauty of diction, confessions of life and character, startling and instructive. For with the latter its every room and vestibule is rife. The very left-behind forgotten trunks, piled in a store-room to the bar hard by, could tell a thousand wondrous tales. From yonder window has cast many a stranger his last look upon busy life, and lain down on his pillow to die, thoughts of his far off home and expecting friends making doubly painful the last bitter hour. In this or that room, the gambler lodger has laid his plots, or woven his web of cunning, which were to ruin and ensnare those for whom parental solicitude was vainly expended. These halls and corridors are full of echoes, and thronged with shadows—echoes of mirth; echoes of sorrow: shadows of human life; their original essence and substance—part of the past, and perhaps an injunction for the present, to remember the future.

Here is another picture, whose sharp, clear outlines vouch for its fidelity.

Case of Joe Stansbury.

One of the best foundling stories we have read since the cold weather set in, is founded in the police corner of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, as follows:

As Mrs. Esther Stansbury, (residing in a court running from Race below Sixth,) was about to bring a bucket of water from the hydrant last night, she found an old basket suspended from the knob of the front door. Putting her hand into the basket, she felt something alive and kicking, but so enveloped in rags that no farther discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper, folded like a letter, lay by the side of the animated bundle. Mrs. Stansbury immediately returned into the house, and by the light of the lamp, examined the billet. It was addressed to her husband. She tremulously broke the seal and read as follows:

To Joe Stansbury—Sir: I send you the baby, which you will please to take good care of and bring up right, so that it may turn out to be a better man than its daddy. Oh Joseph! what a sly old rake you are! Who would think that such a staid, sober old spindle-shanks could be such a tearing-down sinner? The child is yours, you may swear to that. Look at it, it is Joe Stansbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joseph—letting on to be a widower—but do a father's part by the young one and I'll forgive you.

Your heart-broken NANCY.

P. S. Don't let that sharp-nosed wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the baby. N.

Mr Stansbury was in the basement kitchen, quietly eating his supper, and little imagining what a storm was brewing over his head. The door of the kitchen was violently thrown open, and Mrs. S.'s voice yelled out. "Stansbury, come up here, you villain—here's a mess for you!" The astonished Stansbury hastily wiped his mouth and obeyed the summons. "Don't you want to see Naney—the heart-broken Nancy?" cried Mrs. Stansbury, when her guilty husband hobbled up into the room.—"Nancy! what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogue in well-feigned perplexity. "Why, Nancy, the mother of this baby that's been hung up at your door, Mr. Stansbury! Oh, you look mighty innocent; but just read that letter, and then looked in that basket. Don't be afraid, it won't bite, it's got no teeth, poor thing! You'll know it, for, as your hussy says, it is just like you all over. Please goodness, I'll expose you before everybody."

In less than five minutes Mrs. Stansbury had collected a room full of spectators, (half the inhabitants of the Court,) to witness the process of unwrapping the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance, as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the foundling, the vigorous movements of which astonished everybody. "It is full of the devil already," said Mrs. S.; "that shows it is *his*—you'll soon see that it is like him in everything." At last, all the swaddling clothes being removed, out jumped the baby, and made its escape through the open door. It was a big tom-cat!

"WHAT ARE BIRDS GOOD FOR?"—The American Agriculturist for December, in answer to this inquiry, relates the following anecdotes:

"In connection with this subject, we will give an anecdote related to us last winter by Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, of the rice birds. These little creatures gather around the rice fields at harvest time in countless myriads, and of course consume considerable grain. Some years ago it was determined to make war upon them, and drive them out of the country, and the measure was in some degree successful, so far as getting rid of the birds. "What are birds good for?" The rice planter soon found out: for with the decrease of birds, the worms increased so rapidly that, instead of a few scattering grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was demanded to fill the insatiable maw of the army that came to consume every young shoot as fast as they sprung from the ground. Most undoubtedly the birds were invited back again with a hearty welcome. Rice cannot be cultivated without their assistance.

"A few years ago the blackbirds in the northern part of Indiana were considered a grievous nuisance to the farmer. Whole fields of oats were sometimes destroyed, and the depredations upon late corn were greater than can be believed, if told. The farmers sowed and the birds reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge of shot brought down a score, but made no more impression upon the great sea of birds than the removal of a single bucket of water from the great salt puddle. A few years later every green thing on the land seemed destined to destruction by the army worm. Man was powerless—a worm among worms. But his best friend, the hated blackbirds, came to his relief just in time to save when all seemed lost. No human aid could have helped him. How thankful should man be that God has given him for his companions and fellow-laborers, in the cultivation of the earth, these lovely birds. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' Why should we grudge the little moiety claimed by the busy little fellows which fellows the plow, and snatched the worm away from the seed, that it might produce grain for his and our sustenance?—'No honest man would cheat a bird of his spring and summer's work.'"

A PORTRAIT.—I met the queen of snuff-takers in the street yesterday, and wished very much that every beginner in that filthy habit could have seen her likewise. She was the very embodiment, the very quintescence of snuff! A walking snuffbladder! She looked as if she had been snuffing, stuffing and snuffing, sin' every nook, crook and therein in her dried-up carcass was full to repletion. Yes, every pore in her shrivelled skin was loaded, crammed, jammed with the dirty powder, till it could hold no more! Then, at the extreme point of her sharp pointed nose hung, tremblingly, a drop!—not a dew-drop, but such a drop! The strength and substance of more than ten pounds, avoirdupois, of Maccaboy, was concentrated in that dreadful drop! The odor thereof impregnated the air of the whole neighborhood round about her, so that two dozen men, women and children fell to sneezing thereat!—Yea, verily, the very cats and dogs caught the titillation—one old towser lost two teeth and one eye during the operation, besides getting a kink-out of his tail; and two rabbits sneezed off both their ears!—That drop! it would tincture the whole waters of Massachusetts bay! CYMON.

TO KEEP APPLES.—Wipe every apple dry with a cloth, and see that no blemished ones are left among them. Have ready a very dry tight barrel, and cover the bottom with dry pebbles. These will attract the damp of the apples. Then put in the fruit; head up the barrel; and plaster the seams with mortar, taking care to have a thick rim of mortar all around the top. Let the barrel remain undisturbed in the same place till you want the apples for use.—Pippins, bell-flowers, and other apples of the best sorts, may be kept in this way till July.

A Sober Second Thought.

One evening, 't was the 10th, I think, while I was sitting
cosily,
Before my sea-coal fire which tinged my nose a little ruddy,
In that quiescent state when men at peace with all humanity,
Cock up their legs, and puff their pipes in undisturbed
vanity,
When ever a book would be a bore, and talking would be
strife us,
When quiet should drive their needles, not their tongues,
peace to rule us,
A long and dismal scream, enough to start a cowled
man,
Rang on my ear—cried I, "It is, must be, a wandering
ter-man!"

Instinctively I raised my hand, and grasped the poker
ly,
My wife above her spectacles observing me most curiously
The better angel stayed my arm, and something whispered
mournfully,
'T was from my bowels came the hint—it sounded
scornfully;
"Forbear your hand, within these depths abides a
vacuum,
A quart will do the business; buy 'em quickly, and
pack you 'em!"

On thy dread altar, Famine! fell three shillings of my
A quart for me! and oh, ye Gods! a quart for Mrs.

It was a stew! a glorious stew! by Pan! it was delicious;
'T was worthy of old *Hamblen*—'t was a dish fit for
'Tis said Content will cheer a hearth, though darkened
mendicity,
But oysters are required to strike the balance of felicity!
The terrapin may claim a sigh, soft crabs are famous
bling,
The merits of the canvas-back admit no sort of quibbling;
Speak not of clams! their joys are base, most vulgar,
and fabulous,
But oysters, stewed as I can stew! are worthy Heliogabalus.

*Grand Sachem of the Oysteril tribe. B. N.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of Fancy Goods usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public for